The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 19 AND 20, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO 4

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

It is to be Rushed Through on Monday.

Important Legislation Postponed.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The bill to reconstruct Georgia, having passed the Senate this morning at half past one o'clock, after a continuous session of thirteen hours, it is understood that the programme is to be substantially repeated in the House on Monday, when the bill reaches there. The object is to pass the measure so the President can sign it before the holiday recess, and anticipate thereby any action of the Georgia Legislature, which would otherwise meet the first week in January. The Conservative delegations here say that, if the Legislature were allowed to meet without Congressional interference, it would restore the colored members in accordance with the resolutions passed last session, to this effect, namely: That if the Supreme Court of the State decided that the expulsion was illegal, the negro members would be restored. Gov. Bullock vetoed the resolutions, but, as the Supreme court has decided the expulsion illegal, the Legislature is ready to restore them. The Senate bill will probably pass the House, with the exaction that the Legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment before being entitled to readmission.

LEGISLATION POSTPONED.

The Ways and Means Committee, the Banking Committee, and the Judiciary Committee, the three most important committees of the House, have decided to postpone all their business till January, consequently there will be no important legislation next week.

STORMY.

A terrible rain, hail and snow-storm has prevailed here all day, and has not abated to-night. Telegraphic communication is interrupted in most all directions.

[To the Associated Press.]

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A delegation from Florida, consisting of Representative C. Hamilton, Bishop Pierce, a colored member of the State Senate, Col. Case, Adjutant General of the State, and J. C. Gibbs, Secretary of State, accompanied by Senator Wilson, called on the President this morning for the purpose of getting troops sent to Florida to aid the authorities in executing the laws and protecting the lives and property of her citizens. The party claim that a large number of assassinations have occurred lately. Grant, in response to their request, stated that he would confer with the Secretary of War on the subject, and that means should be taken to effectually carry out the laws.

VIRGINIA REVENUE.

The total collections of revenue on tobacco in Virginia for nine months, ending November 30th, were $3,811,923, an increase of nearly two and a half millions over last year. Shipments in bond show an excess of five and a half millon pounds.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The business at the Capitol to-day was confined to the Reconstruction Committee, which was engaged in examining witnesses regarding local politics and the administration of justice in the various counties of Virginia. The entire subject of the admission of Virginia was postponed until after the Congressional recess. This action is regarded by many as favorable to the application of the test oath to the Virginia Legislature. The committee will take up the Georgia case on Monday. Mr. Budd, a Conservative member of the Virginia Legislature, stated to the committee, in reply to a question, that two-thirds of the Conservative members of the Legislature would be unable to take the test oath.

PEMBINA.

The Red River Rebellion—Indians Arming—Active Hostilities Imminent.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 18.—Pembina advices to the 6th report McDougall as having enlisted a body of whites and Indians, in equal numbers, to march on Fort Geary at once. The rebels have four hundred men to defend this position.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The St. Paul Press to-day publishes a letter from Pembina, dated Dec. 7th, which says: However incredible it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that Governor McDougall is willing to enlist even savages in order to force his yoke upon the Christian people at Winnipeg. I learned that McDougall's emissaries were using every effort to induce the Swampy Indians, near the mouth of Red river, to declare for Canada, and to take up arms in favor of McDougall. The writer says the notorious showman, cut-throat and out-law fiend who instigated the Sioux to destroy the United States mail on the Ruffles route to Montana, had been furnished with an outfit by one of the McDougallites, ostensibly to trade with the hostile Sioux camped near Moose river, but with the actual intention of enlisting from four to six hundred of those bloody devils on the side of Canada and McDougall, and I am sorry to inform you that Richard McDougall, Attorney General, has confirmed this information, and, in the presence of several gentlemen, justified Canada and McDougall in making use of any force obtainable for the purpose of subjugating the Red River people.

A postscript to this letter says: Sad news has arrived that Col. Dennis, the Dominion Surveyor General of the Northwest Territories, has succeeded in raising and arming some two hundred Swampy Indians and a number of their English half-breed relations; that they have garrisoned the stone fort, and as soon as they form a junction with the Canadians, and the tribe from Minnesota, at Portage, La Pierre will march upon the provisioned force at and near Fort Geary.

Gen. Reil has called in his reserve, who were temporarily absent, and over three hundred armed men will be reported at headquarters within a few hours. A collision is hourly expected.

Another letter says a proclamation of McDougall has been captured and suppressed. Intense excitement exists, and if it comes to bloodshed, Dr. Shultz, Dr. Browne and James Ross will be the first victims, they having from the first advocated the Canadian policy, and abused the Hudson Bay Company.

A CANADIAN VERSION.

A Toronto special dispatch from St. Pau says that the editors of the St. Paul Press have received a letter from prominent Canadians at Pembina, in which the writer says Gov. McDougall has not called on Canada for troops, but relies on the local people of the territory to quell the outbreak, and thinks they can do it without bloodshed. The letter also stated that the force which occupied Stone fort was rapidly increasing by accessions of loyal people of all classes, and that large bands of Indians were ready to assist in defense of the flag. The insurgents under Stuzman had gone toward Pembina. Reel holds Fort Lowry with about forty men. Donald Smith left St. Cloud for Fort Geary yesterday.

MEXICO.

Ovations to Seward—The Press—A Dearth of Revolutions—Several Insurrections—Persecution of Protestants.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The mail steamer from Vera Cruz brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst.

The ovations to Seward continued. On the 3d Senor Romero gave a grand dinner in his honor, at which speeches were made by Romero, Frederick Seward and others. On the 8th a grand ball, attended by four thousand citizens, was given at the National Theater. The neighboring streets were decorated and illuminated. The Monitor, referring to Seward's speech about his disinterestedness in coming to Mexico, says "a guilty conscience needs no accuser."

The French journal criticises Romero severely for toasting the King of Prussia, saying that Bismarck's spies keep close watch of the movements of Seward and Romero. Some journals continue to give political significance to Seward's trip. The entire Republic is full of pronunciamentos, and there is a temporary lull in revolutions. At San Luis and at Queretaro armed factions were confronting each other. Several skirmishes had already occurred. Armed insurrection exists in Michoacan. Bands have taken the field in Jalisco. At Mazatlan a revolution is hourly expected.

A company of Federal troops was attacked in the State of Mexico, only eight leagues from the capital. A captain and three soldiers were killed. Disturbances had also occurred at Tualacingo. The Monitor states that the Sixth battalion of troops had joined the Puebla insurgents, and the Fourth battalion had been defeated. Gen. Alatorre had informed the Department that he had no confidence in his troops in their present condition.

A mob had attacked a Protestant congregation at Puebla during service. The mob was led by an imperialist officer and urged on by priests. Many of the congregation were severely injured, and some, it is supposed, will die. The mob tried to burn the Protestants alive, using Bibles as a funeral pile. The police interfered and arrested several of the rioters. They afterwards went to several Protestant houses, insulting and threatening the inmates.

ST. LOUIS.

Free Trade League Formed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—At a meeting of free-traders to-night an anti-protective league was formed, constitution adopted, and officers elected. Hon. Nathan Cole, Mayor of this city, was elected President, and among the Vice Presidents are Lieutenant Governor Stanard, Norman J. Coleman, Jos. B. Eads, Hon. John Hogan, Jos. Harrison, and representatives of the Republican, Democrat, and Times, Dispatch, Westliche Post, Anzeiger, and New World. The constitution is similar to that of the American Free Trade League. The executive committee is composed of prominent citizens.

TENNESSEE.

Election of Delegates—Apathy of the People—Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18.—The Banner has dispatches from all parts of the State which indicate a general apathy in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The vote is light nearly everywhere. Enough is known, however, to render it pretty certain the majority for the convention will be at least 30,000. Hamilton county, of which Chattanooga is the capital, votes against the convention by a majority of about 100 and sends Radical delegates to the convention.

In this city there was only one vote cast against the convention, which can probably be attributed to the fact that Congressman Stokes' letter was published here this morning, in which he earnestly urged the Republicans not to have anything to do, one way or another, with the convention business.

In Williamson county the nominee of the County Convention was beaten three to one by the independent candidate. The latter ran on the universal suffrage platform, while the former represented the white man's government party. Both were Conservatives.

The general indifference among Conservatives arose in part from a suspicion that the convention will resort to uncalled-for or revolutionary measures. Its not likely, however, that the body will exhibit any tendency in that direction. A decided majority of those elected will favor a universal suffrage provision.

The Louisville and Chattanooga railroad bill was called up to-day in the House on the third reading, but, owing to no quorum's being present when the bill was put on its passage, it will have to be laid over until the Legislature convenes on the 5th of January. It was amended as follows: Proposing additional incorporators and commissioners on the part of the State of Tennessee; providing for 200 feet for the use of a double track; authorizing the company to run their road from Gallatin, Murfreesboro, or Lebanon to Decatur, Ala.

[To the Associated Press.]

Legislative Proceedings—Cincinnati Railroad Bill Goes Over—Election for a Convention—Indifference Manifested.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18.—The Senate to-day passed on the third reading the House bill to pay Ward & Briggs, lessees of the penitentiary, $132,000 of their claim against the State, and adopted a resolution providing for taking possession of the penitentiary. Also passed on the third reading the House bill to reduce the tax on liquor-dealers. The bill is a great reduction on the old tax, and satisfactory to trade.

The House bill to reduce the tax on merchants, adopting the ad valorem system, passed the second reading, and was made the special order for the second Tuesday in January.

The Senate then adjourned until Wednesday next, thus cutting off action on the Cincinnati Southern railroad till after the 5th of January, as no quorum can be had after to-day, and the Legislature adjourns Wednesday till the 5th of January.

The penitentiary was the subject of discussion in the House, and that body finally passed the Senate bill, providing for the management of that institution, on the first reading, and adopted the Senate resolution authorizing the directors to take immediate charge of the labor and materials of the penitentiary.

The Louisville and Chattanooga railroad bill was taken up and amended so as to provide additional incorporators and commissions on the part of the State, giving two hundred feet for the use of a double track, and authorizing the company to run their road from Gallatin to Lebanon or Murfreesboro, and to Decatur, Ala. The bill was put upon its passage, but no quorum being present, the House adjourned till Monday.

The election to-day for members to the Constitutional Convention passed off quietly. The utmost indifference was manifested by the voters. Polls were open in only five of the ten city wards. In these, 1,148 votes were cast for convention, and one against. Edgefield gave 46 for convention. The weather was raw and inclement, but voters absented themselves from the polls because they were not certain that the action of the convention would be conservative. The opponents of the convention did not vote. Under the law authorizing conventions a majority of the votes cast prevail, and the convention will be held though the vote be light. The apathy of Nashville does not generally prevail in the State.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 18.—The vote to-day on the Constitutional Convention was light. But little interest was manifested. The vote of the city is: For the convention 2,571; against the convention 224. The Avalanche's Brownsville dispatch gives the vote there: For the convention 346; against 50.

GLASGOW.

Defeat of the Railroad Bill in Barren County.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

GLASGOW, Dec. 18.—The proposition to subscribe a tax on the part of Barren county, of $300,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, which was voted on a second time yesterday, was negatived by a majority of 250, a gain of 229, as it was defeated the first time by a vote of only 21.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Terrible Disaster—A Block of Houses Swallowed Up—Ten Persons Lost.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Dec. 18.—At Stockton, two miles from Hazleton, about 5 o'clock this morning, the earth over the mine, which has not been worked for fifteen years, gave way. One block of houses was swallowed up so quickly that two families living in them had no time to escape, except one girl, who fled from the house, but not far enough to escape falling. She fell on the top of a house, and was rescued. Three families living in the next block just escaped. Ten persons were swallowed up with the houses—George Swank and his family of four children, Mr. Rich, his wife, child, and mother, and one other. The unfortunates are still in the mines, and must certainly be dead.

The Hazleton steam fire-engine has been throwing a constant stream on the ruins since daylight. The firemen are doing all in their power. A rope has been extended around the hole and all persons excluded from the immediate vicinity. Trains are running from Hazleton every hour to the scene of the disaster, and will do so until all the bodies are recovered, which will be some time yet, as it is dangerous to enter on the work of the rescue. The earth still continuing to fall and enlarging the cavity continually. The excitement is very great and increasing. Families in the vicinity are moving out of their houses rapidly, fearing that they will go next. It is the general opinion that other houses will fall in. There is also danger of the mines taking fire.

Messrs. Lenderman & Skier arrived at the scene of the disaster this afternoon. They are sparing no pains to secure the bodies as speedily as possible.

THE PACIFIC.

The Flying Machine—Personal—Chinese Laborers—Railroads—Weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Steam Navigation Company yesterday decided to construct a flying machine of capacity to test the practicability of the invention.

John Walker, of Texas, and Major Rhea, formerly of the Memphis Avalanche, leave to-morrow via the Pacific railroad.

Three hundred Chinese laborers for the Southern States expect to reach New Orleans by the 10th of January. The Chinese are under contract for three years.

The first section of the Oregon railroad—twenty miles—will be fully completed next week. There will be no further extension this winter.

A dry winter is feared. Light rains in the valleys and little snow in the mountains the present season. The weather has been unusually warm for the past week. No detention to trains. The Pacific railroad is reported free of snow.

GEORGIA.

All About a Trifling Affair.

MACON, Dec. 18.—The following is published here to-day:

In response to a dispatch from ourselves to J. N. Boughton, asking the facts about the alleged outrage upon Darnell and O'Neill, telegraphed to the New York Tribune from Atlanta, we received the following:

"MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 19.—I know nothing about an assault upon Darnell or O'Neill. There has been none so far as I can learn. There has been a small dispute between Peter O'Neill and a man named Watts, the cause of which was whisky. Darnell professed to believe he was in danger. It was a very trifling affair. I never heard anything of it until yesterday.

[Signed] "J. N. BOUGHTON."

THE DOMINION.

The Caldwell Extradition.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—The Court of Queen's Bench, at Quebec, yesterday, dismissed the application of Caldwell's counsel, on the appeal from Judge Modelet's decision as to jurisdiction, on the ground that as the application originated in Montreal it could only be renewed before a court sitting in that district. The case came up to-day before Judge Courcol, in this city, on an application for extradition. The case was conducted with closed doors. Ramsey appeared for the United States Government and Devlin for the defendant. Korn, of Brooklyn, was examined for the prosecution. His examination occupied the whole day. He will be cross examined to-morrow. His evidence was merely a corroboration of the facts set forth in the information.

ST. LOUIS.

Fire Losses—Reunion Services—New Englanders.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—The total loss by fires here during the first half of December is $26,715, insurance $12,000.

Reunion services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow. Joint communion services in the afternoon, and reunion jubilee in the evening.

The New Englanders organized a society last night, adopted a constitution, and elected officers. Over one hundred persons entered their names as members.

Fire at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 18.—The Hermitage Mill, occupied by David and John Jackson, manufacturers of drugs and chemicals, on the Rahway river, a few miles from here, caught fire early yesterday morning, and was entirely destroyed. Loss, $15,000.

NEW YORK.

An Armed Vessel in Wait to Attack the Spanish Flotilla.

Another Wreck of Commercial Matter.

Money, Bonds and Stocks.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The gold market to-day was dull, and declined. The price opened at 120½, advanced to 120¾, and gradually declined to 120¼, closing at 3 P. M. at 120¼.

Stocks were unsettled and declined.

Government bonds were dull at lower rates.

Money was quiet at 7 per cent. on call. Discounts were unsettled by failure and want of confidence. The weekly bank statement shows an increase of $104,959 in loans, $357,733 in specie, and a decrease of $118,949 in deposits, $2,073,156 in legal tenders, and $25,814 in circulation. The foreign exchange market is a little off. Prime sixty-days' sterling bills were sold at 108¾.

[To the Associated Press.]

FAILURES AND ASSIGNMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The following failures are reported since yesterday: J. F. & H. Funck, liquor dealers, West street; property taken possession of by the sheriff for benefit of creditors; M. Desstruslignl; Wine Growers' Association; Broadway Dry Dock; Rolling Mills, East Tenth street.

Suspended and made assignments: Phillips & Hoff, produce dealers, West street; Matthews & Bowen, produce dealers, Washington street; Robt. Alken, provisions, West street; H. E. Legrain, dry goods, of Broadway, has effected a compromise with his creditors on the basis of paying fifty cents on the dollar in three months.

AN IMPORTANT TEST CASE

was brought before Judge Blatchford to-day, which involves the right of a merchant to recover books and papers which have been seized by the Custom-house Collector. The law of 1867 provides that the Judge of the U. S. Court may deliver up such books after the necessary examination has been made. The case was sent up to take testimony.

RICHARDSON'S ESTATE.

Surrogate Tucker stated to-day the question, if any, which may be involved in the right of property of the late Albert D. Richardson will come before R. C. Hutchings for adjudication. No formal application is yet made by any one for letters of administration. Mr. Richardson's brother, who called at the office Friday to ascertain what course he should adopt, was informed he had no right to take out letters of administration, and that the sons of deceased or his widow were the only persons who have that right. Mr. Richardson did not make a will, and it is said the death-bed marriage will be contested by the relations of deceased.

A TOTAL WRECK.

The steamship Grecian, from Palmyra, ashore at Jones' Inlet, Long Island, has broken in two. All persons aboard, seventeen in number, were rescued at imminent risk by a lifeboat, manned by the employes of a wrecking company.

ERIE LITIGATION.

The motion made by Mr. Ramsey's counsel in his suit against the Erie railroad to vacate stay of proceedings granted by Judge Balcom was argued yesterday before Judge Murray, at Delhi, Delaware county, and denied. The court refused to hear the motion to confirm the orders of suspension of injunctions for a receiver, and adjourned till the 28th.

FISK'S LIBEL SUIT.

The complaint of Jas. Fisk, Jr., in his suit for damages for alleged libel by C. C. Norvell, of the Times, was filed in the U. S. Court today. Fisk claims $100,000.

THE GUNBOATS.

The violent storm to-day prevented the sailing of the Spanish gunboats. Freshets are reported along the line of the Hudson river railroad.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Thos. Jackson, who killed Douglas in the First ward two months ago, has been indicted for manslaughter.

THE LOTTERY WAR.

The lottery war continues. After the appointment of John Morrissey as receiver of the Simmons lotteries in place of Ben. Wood, the latter obtained an injunction from Judge Cardozo restraining Morrissey from proceeding under the order of Barnard. When the injunction was served it was found that Morrissey had disposed of the property to a brother of Simmons' for the nominal sum of $25,000. The case will come before the courts on Monday.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GUNBOATS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Times says in the matter of the conspiracy said to be afloat against the Spanish flotilla: "We learn from persons connected with the movement that a plan to intercept the gunboats, capture and destroy them, has been matured, and is even now in course of development. It appears that Geo. Abbott, who left this city on Thursday with fifty men for the South, sent thirty of them to a point on the coast near the mouth of the Potomac, where a vessel is ready to receive them, and in which they will put to sea and cruise in the track of the flotilla. Abbott returned yesterday morning with the remaining twenty men, whom he succeeded in getting enlisted on board the gunboats by exciting the suspicion of the Spanish consul with regard to the first lot of enlisted men. His object is to co-operate with Long, who commands the armed vessel south, when he attempts to destroy the flotilla.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A Havana letter says a strong effort is being made there to revive the African slave trade.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Thirty indictments for election frauds have been found by the grand jury in Brooklyn.

ADDITIONAL FAILURES.

The following additional failures are announced: Benton, Willis, & Co., dealers in worsted goods; M. B. Sweesey, builder, of Brooklyn; E. T. Petrol, flour and feed dealer; Ward Wheeler, dealer in pickles and preserves; Frederick Wiltzie, coal merchant. The failure of two cattle dealers, names not given, in Hudson City, is also mentioned.

The following firms have made assignments: A. Colen & Son, dry goods; Dickson & Son, soda water manufacturers.

Peabody's Remains.

PORTLAND, Dec. 18.—At a meeting of prominent citizens last night relative to the reception of the remains of George Peabody, a committee was appointed to confer with the State authorities and such other persons as deemed proper. Gov. Chamberlain will call out the State militia.

POVERTY IN ENGLAND.

A Sad Picture of Destitution in London.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Star.]

Poverty is increasing in most of our large towns, and legislators, journalists and philanthropists are at their wits' end in attempting to deal with it. In London the distress is pitiful; our workhouses are full to overflowing; poor wretches steal to get the shelter of a prison so that they may avoid starvation, and the semi-starvation of the workhouse. In St. Pancras infirmary, several people, so say coroners' juries, have been "accelerated" into their graves. This infirmary has been overcrowded for years. The Poor Law Board has known this fact, from their own confession, since the spring of 1866, but all they have done is for one officer to report the fact to another, and for the latter to report to somebody else. The guardians of St. Pancras have taken an effectual way to lessen the overcrowding; they have simply overcrowded till some have died, and this made a little more room. At least seven deaths in this way are certified by coroner's juries, but seventy would be nearer the mark, for it was only when the press took the matter up, a few weeks ago, that any inquests were held. In other parts of the metropolis there is an immense amount of distress; our streets swarm with beggars; if we relieve them we are told we encourage professional mendicity; if we don't relieve them, some die of starvation. Of course inquests are not held on a third of the people who are brought to their last, long home by a long journey of privation and misery; our uncomplaining poor die by inches, and would rather starve than enter the work-house; and I say it deliberately, thousands of such deaths occur during the winter months. Meanwhile, the funds raised for the relief of the poor are squandered and misused. Ministers must direct their earnest attention to this matter, for British pauperism is becoming the scandal and the by-word of the world. At present, however, the Government do not know what to do or what to say.

☞ A blooming country lass in Illinois was sent by her father to a boarding school. On the daughter's return home, the doting mother had already founded extensive matrimonial schemes for her lady daughter, and soon formed an alliance with the son of a wealthy farmer. The daughter offered no objection to the arrangement, and the usual amount of billing and cooing was gone through with apparent relish by the immediately interested parties. A match so highly favorable opened the purse-strings of the delighted father of the young lady to an alarming width, and greenbacks flowed from it at a frightful rate. An elaborate and costly wedding outfit was furnished, together with such other costly presents as the occasion demanded. Just about the time the happy denouement was expected to take place, a young man from the town at which the young lady was at school, arrived and informed the family that he and the daughter had been married for about eighteen months, and that he had come to claim his wife. A scene followed, but the sight of a marriage certificate convinced the old lady and gentleman. The happy couple went to their new home, and are now enjoying their honeymoon.

PICTURES OF AFRICA.

Du Chaillu Refuses to take a Wife—A Cheerful Sketch of the Osheba Cannibals.

[From Age Report of Du Chaillu's Recent Lecture in Philadelphia.]

EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO MAIDENS.

After traveling for some days they reached Dayako, the chief village of the Mbisho nation. The King was a very fine fellow. Du Chaillu eulogized him highly, and grew eloquent in describing his many excellent qualities. But Du Chaillu found in him an obstacle to his progress. Dayako, the King, vehemently insisted on his getting married to the fairest maiden in his tribe, and one day when Du Chaillu emerged from his hut, what should he behold but 853 young, thick-lipped and beautiful girls (in Dayako's eyes). Said Dayako to him, "Mogezee (which, according to interpretation, means 'spirit')—Mogezee, we want you to stay with us, we don't want you to go away. Come, take a wife." Being thus a young man, Du Chaillu was naturally taken back at this, and concluded that there were instances where Frenchmen might even be too warmly wooed. What was he to do? He didn't want a wife, especially such an one; and to refuse the King would be to place on his imperial head a grave insult. Here an expedient occurred to him, and calling the majestic Dayako aside, he said: "If I take one of these girls for a wife the 852 others will be jealous. You may have a serious uprising in your tribe." The king pondered, admitted the wisdom of the Mogezee, and finally dispersed the girls, each hopping away "in maiden meditation, fancy free," after Du Chaillu had refused to take them all.

THE MAN-EATERS.

Du Chaillu described how he met the first Fan, the name of the man-eaters. His hair was drawn down into an immense queue, which was well larded, and ornamented with six large iron rings. About his neck there hung a string of shells. On his arms and ankels were heavy bracelets of iron. He carried upon his left arm an elephant-hide shield, and in his right hand he held two iron-pointed spears. By his side was a little pouch of poisoned arrows, and over his back was slung a long cross-bow. Hanging from a belt about his waist were broad knives. His teeth were filed sharp and blackened, in order that they might not be like the teeth of a dog, which were to the man-eaters ineffably disgusting. The Fans received him as a spirit from the moon. They were astonished at Du Chaillu's boots, believing that they were the skins of his feet. He presented the King, who was tattooed all over, and looked indescribably fierce, with beads, a musical box, which he regarded with great awe; a flaming red cap, old-fashioned-yellow-lined swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons, which when placed upon the form of the King Nashumba, made him appear most laughably grotesque, and a looking-glass which startled his majesty when, upon looking into it, he discovered his own ugly face. He believed the glass to be "hard water." They gave Du Chaillu a hut and a bamboo bed. When he opened his door next morning he was greeted with the sight of thirteen skulls before it. His feelings were none of the pleasantest, when a woman passed him with the thigh of a little child under her arm for a noon-day stew. There were bones about the streets and skulls on the fences. Du Chaillu said that he would tell the children what portion of a man's body they liked best, and how they cooked it, but feared they would all have the night-mare. He spent a delightful time with the Fans; hunted elephants, gorillas, koolakembas, jaguars, &c.

PARDON PEDDLING.

Why the Disabilities of Southern Men are not Removed.

[From Mack's Letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

People must not misunderstand the motives of Congress in refusing to grant a general amnesty, and preferring to pass bills every now and then giving pardons to specially named individuals. This course is pursued for a purpose baser and more vile than mere politics. Not alone that they are thus enabled to drum up recruits for the Republican party in the South, by excluding all who lean to the Democratic party from the privilege of amnesty. The chief object is to keep open the door for corruption and bribery. A general amnesty would yield no money—individual amnesties can be, and often are, made a source of revenue to the men who deal them out. I cannot say positively that any member of Congress has been paid directly for securing the insertion of a name in an amnesty bill, but I can say that persons have paid as high as $100 for that privilege. The money is paid to the influential friends of Radical members of the Reconstruction Committee; and I take it that this state of affairs is not entirely unknown to those members. Men come here from the South to get their disabilities removed. They want to be eligible for office of some kind. They are very soon directed to some one who can have their names inserted in the next bill, and for this insertion they are often willing to pay liberally. Their money is taken—nor do I believe it all goes into the pockets of the men who first receive it. These are facts of which every member of Congress is aware. Time was when the mere suspicion of this truth would have called for a searching investigation. But corruption stalks so shamelessly abroad, and so permeates every department of the Government now—from the Executive who sells his Cabinet positions to the highest bidder, to the Bureau Chiefs who extort dollar donations from the starving clerks under them—that it is dangerous to start an inquiry, because it is impossible to tell where it will stop or to what it will lead. One of these days the people will wake up to the fact that greater crimes may be committed against a nation by thieves disguised in the livery of loyalty, than by brave men wearing openly the uniform of rebellion.

THE PREHISTORIC ITALIAN.

Professor Capellini Proves Him a Man-Eater.

A somewhat remarkable discovery of human and animal remains is announced by Professor Capellini, of Bologna, in a letter to the Gazzetta dell' Emilia. The Professor, on his return from Denmark, whither he had gone to be present at the International Prehistoric Congress, was rendered so zealous by what he had heard that he was induced to make many excursions in the neighborhood of Spezzia. In the course of these excursions he visited many caverns, and in one of these he was successful in discovering traces of prehistoric man.

This was in a grotto in the island of Palmeria, the access to which was difficult and dangerous. Here he caused excavations to be made, and the result was the discovery of numerous flint and stone implements, the workmanship of which showed that they belonged to the earliest period of the stone age. Besides these wrought implements and various other objects brought into the cavern by its human occupants, he found a considerable quantity of bones of animals mingled with bones of human beings. The condition of these latter bones, he says, "would justify the inference that the grotto had been inhabited by anthropophagi, and that the Italians of that epoch were cannibals, like their contemporaries in Belgium, France and Denmark."

Among the human bones were found those of women, and part of the jaw-bone of a child some seven or eight years of age. Some of these bones were entire, others were partially calcined. In the centre of the cave it was possible to discern traces of a fire-place. Professor Capellini says: "Whoever has busied himself in prehistoric researches, whoever has read Spring's excellent work on the Chauvaux cavern in Belgium, and the writings of other authors on the subject of the caverns in France, will not hesitate to admit that the discoveries in the island of Palmeria prove that the Italians were, as I have said, man-eaters. For the present, it will be sufficient for me to direct the attention of naturalists to the subject. The Cyclopeans spoken of in the fable were probably these cannibals."

KICKED OUT.

Mishap of a Northern Villager in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Coming down in a Bacchus street car yesterday evening the seats of the vehicle were occupied by a number of ladies returning from school. All the seats were occupied by ladies, save one, which was held on to by a young man, well dressed, and bearing the outward marks of a gentleman. Several persons were standing up, and in this way the crowded car reached the corner of Carondelet and Julia streets, when an aged lady entered and looked around for a seat.

"Give this lady your seat!" said a gentleman to a nice young man, supposing he had not noticed she was standing.

"I prefer to keep it myself," was the quiet reply.

"What, sir!" indignantly exclaimed the gentleman, "you would retain your seat while an old lady stands!"

"Yes."

There was not another word said; but with a swift, rapid clutch upon his collar, and a sudden exertion of strength the man was landed in the middle of the street. When rolling in the mud and slush he doubtless reflected that a discourtesy to an aged lady is a dangerous thing in the presence of gentlemen. His name was subsequently ascertained to be J. S. Homey, and he hails from a secluded village called Cincinnati.

☞ The flow of emigration from the Carolinas and Alabama Texas-ward continues with increasing volume. We hear that eleven hundred wagons passed Shreveport a few days ago, carrying families, supplies, agricultural implements, and all the materials to open new farms in the great Empire State of the South. Three or four hundred of these emigrants are brought over daily by Morgan's Mobile line. At this rate Texas will soon become the most populous and powerful of the Southern States. It is a consolation to know that there is little danger of starvation or even suffering in the new State. The millions of cattle which roam its prairies will afford ample nourishment to the hardy settlers until they get their farms into a self-supporting condition.—[New Orleans Times.

☞ The Washington Globe, which publishes nothing but the proceedings of Congress, displays prominently under its heading, "The World is Governed too much."

FOREIGN.

Threatened Disturbances in Londonderry.

English View of the Richardson-McFarland Affair.

The Ecumenical Council Adjourns for the Holidays.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAM.]

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC SUBSERVIENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Spectator of to-day, in replying to the comments of other London journals, on the Alabama question, comes to the defense of American Ministers Johnson and Motley, against a charge of their subservience to English influence. The writer says that the English people believe that Johnson impartially took them in and their dinners.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Times says there is great interest felt in commercial circles in the possibility of another ship canal, deeper, wider and less subject to fogs and sand drifts, through some of the Central American States to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

THE RICHARDSON-M'FARLAND TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Saturday Review has an editorial on the Richardson-McFarland tragedy. The writer pronounces the Astor House wedding Alsatian, grotesque, nauseous and blasphemous.

IRELAND.

TROOPS DISPATCHED TO LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Government, apprehending a riot at Londonderry to-morrow, has dispatched troops to that place to quell any disorder that may occur.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 18.—There is intense excitement in this city, in view of the threatened disturbances on the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of the siege of the city. Additional police have been sworn in, and many troops have arrived, to be used in the suppression of any outburst. Up to this time, 3 P. M., the city is tranquil.

CHINA.

THE CELESTIAL GOVERNMENT NOT FULLY SATISFIED.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Minister Burlingame has received official notice that the Chinese Government is not fully satisfied with the actions of the embassy of which he is the head. This confirms previous reports to that effect.

ROME.

THE COUNCIL TO RESUME ON THE 6TH.

ROME, Dec 18.—The sessions of the Ecumenical Council will be resumed the 6th of January. The French Bishops have protested against the Pope's interference in the Protestant Council. The Spanish Bishops sustain the Pope.

REASON FOR ADJOURNMENT.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Another reason was given to-day by the Ecumenical Council for adjournment. The Bishops were under the necessity of attending the Cathedral of St. Peter's on account of the acoustic imperfections of the hall, and have, therefore, resolved to hold their sessions hereafter at another place, but which cannot be put in order for several days.

THE COMMISSIONS.

The Council has not yet named the 72 members of the three commissions provided for, namely, discipline, religious order, and Eastern affairs. The members of the Commission on the Faith have been designated, but the names have not yet been made public.

Several of the Bishops, among whom is Father Malthieu, have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of holding ordinations in their dioceses.

RULES OF GOVERNMENT.

The Civica Catholica to-day publishes the text of an apostolic letter imposing rules for the government of the Council.

FRANCE.

SPANISH REFUGEES.

PARIS, December 18.—The authorities to-day ordered all Spanish refugees in the city who are in any way implicated in the late revolution to leave the country.

POSTAL.

Commercial parties in this city, and particularly those having business connections with America, are much agitated in relation to the proposed termination of the postal treaty with the United States. This treaty expires on the 1st of January, and, though the French Government is disposed to renew it immediately, during the interval that must necessarily elapse before it can be acted upon interchangeably by the two governments, letters can be prepaid by certain steamers, and much embarrassment is likely to ensue.

"THE MARSEILLAISE."

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Henry Rochefort's new journal, The Marseillaise, made its first appearance this morning. The authorities have not interfered with it.

M. LESSEPS CONGRATULATED.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—M. Lesseps, Engineer-in-Chief of the Suez Canal, has been congratulated on the success of the work by Emperor Napoleon and Lord Clarendon.

SPAIN.

EX-MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

MADRID, Dec 18.—Senor Solaverria, Minister of Finance under ex-Queen Isabella, was stabbed to-day by Senor Revitadeira, who formerly occupied a high post under the former, but who was imprisoned for frauds discovered by Solaverria. The wound has been pronounced fatal by the attending physicians.

REFORMS.

A decree has been published appointing Senor Souk to investigate and suggest reforms advisable to be adopted by the Government.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 18, EVE.—Consols for money 92⅝, account 92¾. American securities of '65 84⅝, do '67 84; 10-40s 82¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18.—Bonds quiet at 91@91¼.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Bourse firm; rentes 72f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Cotton easier; middling upland 11⅞d; Orleans 12d; sales 14,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 7d; red Western, No. 2, 8s 3@8s 4d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 21s 9d. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 28s 9d. Oats 2s 9d@2s 10d. Barley nominal at 5s. Peas 35s 3d. Pork dull at 107s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 77s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 65s 6d. New common rosin 5s@5s 3d. Calcutta linseed 1s 4d; refined 1s 8d. Tallow 45s. Turpentine 15s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Tallow 47s 3d. Sugar 39s@39s 9d. Calcutta linseed firmer at 58s 6d@58s 9d. Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 60¾s; at Bremen firm and quiet at 6 thalers 63 groat; at Hamburg firm and unchanged. Cotton at Havre steady.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Steamships Scotia, India, and Columbia have arrived out.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18—M.—Monongahela 11 feet 3 inches and falling. Snowing; wind East. Thermometer 33 deg.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—The river has risen 32 inches. There is now 22 feet 2 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 32 deg.

EVANSVILLE, Dec. 18.—Weather cloudy and cold. Mercury 23°. River risen seven inches. Port List—Llewellyn, to Eastport and return; Umpire, Cairo to Louisville, at 1 A. M.; Ida Stockdale, Pittsburg to St. Louis, at 5 A. M.; Mountain Belle and Morgan to Cincinnati; Swallow, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Sam. Orr, to Cairo and return; Ollie Sullivan, to Nashville and return; Petrolia No. 2, to Henderson and return; Morning Star, to Louisville and return. All the boats were fully loaded. The Falls Pilot came down for a tow of Green river coal. A tow with a heavy fleet of empty barges passed up, and two or three tows passed down. The packets all had unusually big trips to-day. Business is very brisk. There are 500 tons of Cincinnati and Pittsburg freight here awaiting tonnage.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 18.—River rising, with 5 feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and cool. Snow last night. Arrived—Camelia, from Pittsburg; Alps, St. Louis. Departed—Spray, for Cincinnati.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.—Port List—Quickstep, Evansville packet, 7 A. M.; Lady Gay, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7; Glasgow New Orleans to St. Louis; Ross, Pittsburg to New Orleans, 9; Alice Dean, Memphis to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Henry Ames, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2; Richmond, Louisville to New Orleans; Sallie, Pittsburg to New Orleans, 7; Robert Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 7. River rose 17 inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 33.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Arrived—Potrel No. 2, from Cairo; Dictator, from Hannibal; Natrona, from Louisiana. Departed—Minnie, for Arkansas River; H. M. Shreve, for Red river; Bismarck and Bee and barges, for New Orleans; Belle Memphis, for Memphis; Rubicon, for Vicksburg; Lucy Bertram, for Quincy; Bon Accord, for Metropolis. River stationary or declining slowly. Weather cloudy and cold. The mercury has been below freezing point all day.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 18.—Weather clear and cool. River declining. Departed—Stella, Alps, Sam Brown and Thompson Dean, for New Orleans; St. Joseph for St. Louis; Minneola, with 1,400 bales of cotton, for Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Arrived—Pertona. Departed—Silver Spray, Groesbeck, Mary Houston and Kate Kinney.

☞ A Pittsburgh thief who had been shoplifting, when asked whether he had anything to say, replied that he had taken the goods, but had intended to return them after a few days and "astonish the proprietor!"

Bardstown and Louisville.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BARDSTOWN, KY., December 14, 1869.

It is thirty-one years this month since I first saw Louisville, and last week was the first time I ever saw this town; which, its inhabitants say, is older, and once was a larger town than Louisville. What a change time and circumstances have effected! This is now a quiet, old-fashioned town, containing, I should judge from appearances, about four thousand inhabitants of every hue

"From snowy white to sooty."

Bardstown is pleasantly situated on a high, dry and healthy location; but a stranger will wonder what ever caused its selection as a site for a town, unless it was for these reasons, and perhaps its central location for a county seat.

There is considerable retail trade here, but it is on the country store plan, of dry goods, groceries, hardware and a little of everything else, all in one store, as a general rule, though city style is gradually coming in vogue here, and, as "revolutions never go backward," probably the old style will be wholly superseded by the new in time.

Considerable interest is felt in the new project of a railroad from Louisville to Chattanooga through this county. In this section of the State, as in most others I have visited, but a small per centage of its natural resources are developed for want of competent labor, and how to obtain that is the great problem of the day.

And now, while I am writing to you, I will say a few words on two subjects respecting Louisville that are engrossing much of the attention of its citizens, and have lately occupied much space in your paper; and as I have no corner nor other lots to be benefited or taxed for them I may be considered a disinterested person in both cases. I refer, first, to a system of thorough sewerage for the city—a much-needed improvement.

In a late number of the COURIER-JOURNAL you very plainly and forcibly show its importance, and say it would save the city from $75,000 to $100,000 per annum for scraping the streets. A correspondent, in a subsequent number, says your estimate is too high by $60,000, as the contract price for cleaning the streets is $40,000. Well, if it costs $40,000 to do what is done, it will require at least $60,000 more to do what more is necessary, and even that amount would not keep them as clean as they should be. So stick to your figures, as they are none too high. But the increased health, comfort and good looks of the city that would be secured by a thorough system of sewerage cannot well be estimated in dollars and cents.

In the second place, I will say a few words on that fruitful topic of discussion—the railroad connections and location of a union depot. To me it seems that by far the best place for that depot is from Third to First street, and as much further up the bed of Beargrass creek as may be necessary. If the railroads had a track on each side of that, with gravel trains, they could fill it up its entire length in a few months, and build freight depots along its route, and business men would build large store houses on one or both sides, and make a great wholesale and storage business in that part of the city. But if that old channel is to be filled up only as the lower part of it has been, by street scrapings and other rubbish, it will remain a stinking, unsightly nuisance for the next quarter of a century or more.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of business that will be done between the East and North, and the West and South, by railroads independent of all steamboats, there will also be a vast amount carried on by the two in connection with each other, and that will be mainly at the place where there are the best facilities for their mutual accommodation, whether that may be at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, or some other place; which it will well pay any one to compete for by providing facilities for its accommodation. No better place for this can be found on the Ohio river than is afforded by the deep water and the slight rise in the river—owing to its great width—just above the falls at Louisville and Jeffersonville, and the almost unlimited extent of comparatively level, or low, wide banks on both sides of the river, over which, by means of side tracks like street railroads, and small platform cars to be drawn by horse power or portable engines, freight could very speedily, cheaply and with the least possible damage in handling, be transferred from cars to boats and boats to cars.

H. M. A.

The Rate of Interest.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I believe a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky providing for a conventional rate of interest. This is all right. I believe that such a move has been made by some one at almost every session of the Legislature during the last ten years. The people generally find no fault to the enactment of a law recognizing what is already practiced by common consent, viz: the loaning of money at eight or ten per cent. per annum. The law could remain as it is, with this change, that any amount of interest agreed upon in writing, not exceeding ten per cent., should be binding and lawful.

It seems truly astonishing that our lawmakers, upon closely approaching such a practical measure, have invariably found a scarecrow in it. They must know full well that restricting the use of money to six per cent. by law, does not prevent to any extent its use at a higher rate. Such action is unworthy of this enlightened and progressive age and its wants. Some wholesome restraint upon exorbitant rates and manifest extortion would be all right, but this short-sighted policy, of which successive Legislatures have been guilty, is no credit to our enlightened State.

Can we hope that our present General Assembly will be equal to the emergency, and without hesitation come up to the work of reform?

R.

ROMANCE IN KANSAS CITY.

A Husband and Wife Meet Under Peculiar Circumstances.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

In the year of 1862, there lived, at Akron, Ohio, a young bricklayer who had a wife. They lived together quite happily for a while, but of a sudden the husband disappeared and came out to the West. He went to California, to Colorado, to British Columbia, to any place, in fact, where he could hear of a gold or silver lead. It is not recorded that he made any money. Indeed, a rolling stone gathers but little moss, and the bricklayer was no exception.

He did not write to his wife from the year 1862 to the year 1868. A long time truly, if on one side there was love and on the other constancy. She might have believed him dead and felt relieved; she might have deemed him faithless and felt sorrowful; she might have still been true to the memory of her earlier vows and felt a tender emotion. By the sequel, however, shall one best judge of her heart.

The husband drifted hither and thither. Working a little here, he went yonder; having a good job to-day, to-morrow saw him out of money and out of elbows. Bricklayers are probably philosophical mechanics, for this one took his good or evil fortune as a sailor takes weather aboard ship—that is to say, as it comes, cheerily and kind. At last the tide—whether at its ebb or flood we know not—which had been bearing him as a waif since 1862, brought him safely to Kansas City. He sought for work and obtained it. In looking about for board, the man who employed him said:

"Come to my house. If you live as I live, you are welcome."

The bricklayer went. Washed his hands on the back porch, entered the dining room, and sat himself down by the stove a few moments to warm. A woman entered, gazing as one facinated upon the bricklayer, approached him nervously and cried out:

"My husband!"

"My wife!" was the philosophical answer, "but what do you do here?"

It was indeed their first meeting since 1862. Explanations followed. The husband was by no means hard to appease. The wife, it appears, had followed his employer from her home in Ohio, was living with him as his wife, and for a consideration the rightful husband concluded not to disturb the existing relations. He still boards in the house—which is situated on the levee, near the Pacific railroad depot—and works for the man who still retains possession of his former wife. Taking everything into consideration, the whole affair has about it an air of coolness not usual in such latitudes.

A Woman Marries Two Wives.

A strange disclosure has been made at Etherley, near Bishop Auckland, by the death of a woman who has for the past fifty years resided in that neighborhood and married two wives. It is said that she came from Scotland fifty years ago in the guise of a young man, and obtained employment at one of the collieries at which she worked as one of the men for some time, and paid her addresses to, and ultimately married, a servant girl living at the village inn. After her marriage, she relinquished working at the pit, and commenced making besoms, yellow clay balls, and pipe-clay rubbers, which she and her partner vended in the surrounding villages. They had lived together twenty-three years, when the wife died, and the reputed husband professed to lament her loss very much, but at length the grief wore off and she married a second wife, with whom she lived a number of years, but not on the most affectionate terms, and eventually, by mutual consent, they separated. For some time the woman had lain on a bed of sickness, and been dependent upon some kind neighbors, whom, however, she always prevented coming too near her. The other day she died, and then the discovery of her sex was made. The deceased woman gave her name as Josiah Charles Stephenson, and she has often been heard to speak of being heir to some property about Berwick-on-Tweed, but had no money to go and claim it. Many strange stories are told in connection with this strange individual's history.

☞ The amount of pine lumber still remaining in Michigan is a matter of much importance. Men familiar with the subject estimate that the total of the lumber manufactured in the State up to the close of 1869 was 7,200,000,000 feet, involving the stripping of 1,920,000 acres of pine land, and that 4,000,000 still remain with standing timber, which will yield 15,000,000,000 feet of lumber. The total value of the future product in lumber, shingles, lath, etc., is placed at $300,000,000, and careful observers think that within 15 or 20 years it will have been wholly cut and marketed.

IMMENSE SALE OF CHRISTMAS GOODS.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 Market Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW IMPORTATIONS!

200 Dozen of the celebrated Alexandre and Bajou Kid Gloves in Green, Purple, Lucifer, &c.; also, a full line of Parti Colors.

1,000 Dozen Gents' Handkerchiefs, 1,000 Dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, in plain and embroidered, adapted to the holiday trade.

$10,000 WORTH OF HOSIERY,

Just received, and selling at the new gold prices.

10,000 Yards Remnants of Sprague's Prints!

ONLY 10 CENTS PER YARD.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS

GOING AT GREAT BARGAINS.

TABLE AND IRISH LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE

STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

On Monday morning I will open a lot of 120 pieces superior Fancy Dress Goods at the uniform price of 50c per yard. These goods are from the recent large sales in New York, and are the best value ever offered.

$40,000 Worth of Fancy Silks,

In All Colors and Prices.

I am confident that my stock of Silk Goods cannot be surpassed in the city for variety and low prices.

Beautiful Silk Plushes, all colors, only $1 25 per yard.

Shawls—Broche, Paisley, Arabs, Wool Shawls (Square and Long).

White and Colored Blankets!

CLOSING AT LOW FIGURES.

Furs, a New Consignment Just Received for the Holidays,

And Selling at the New Gold Prices.

All goods guaranteed as represented. Samples sent free on application.

WM. H. ANDREWS.

N. B.—This week we will keep open until 9 P. M. for the accommodation of the public.

RUBBER GOODS,

BELTING, PACKING AND HOSE,

Buyers are invited to call and inspect our stock before purchasing.

BY A COMPARISON THEY WILL FIND IT VERY MUCH

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY!

Every article we sell is warranted of the BEST QUALITY, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

WILKES & DILLINGHAM,

131 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

de19 deod3-1stp

ISAACS & JONES'

Great Closing Out Sale of Dress Goods, Woolens, &c.,

THIS WEEK,

At Cost and Less than Cost, for Cash.

BLACK SILKS at $2, worth $3; PLAID POPLINS at 50 cents, worth 75 cents; Extra Quality VELOURS at $1, worth $1 50; EMPRESS CLOTHS at 50 cents, worth 75 cents; fine lot ARAB SHAWLS at $5, worth $8; fine Snow-Drop TABLE DAMASK at 90 cents, worth $1 25; LINEN TOWELS at 12 1-2 cents, worth 25 cents; 4 4 fine BALLARD VALE FLANNEL at 50 cents, worth 75 cts; new style Sprague and Merrimac PRINTS at 12 1-2 cents; Red and White All-Wool FLANNELS at 25 cents, worth 40 cents; full line fleece-lined HOSIERY at 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

ISAACS & JONES,

NO. 106 FOURTH ST.

J. W. COOK. L. SLOSS.

COOK, GOODMAN & CO.,

JEWELERS!

No. 128 Third Street,

Have selected the Finest and Largest Stock for the Holidays ever on exhibition in this city, and respectfully invite their numerous friends and customers to an inspection of their goods, consisting of

Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware,

Opera Glasses, fine French Clocks, Bronzes, Music Boxes, &c.

KEYLESS WATCHES of every description, and other goods of our importation. de5 d9-SuTu&F

A CLOAK

—FOR—

ONE DOLLAR,

Worth $2, is the rate at which we now offer our entire stock of

Beaver, Cloth, Chinchilla, Velvet and Astracan Cloaks!

Also, our immense stock of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FURS

At 75 Cents on the Dollar.

1,000 Articles for Christmas Presents.

EDWARD CERF & CO.,

Cor. Fourth & Market.

de19 d3

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.

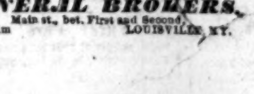
OFFER

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

500 Hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs at 10c;
500 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at 20c;
500 Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs at 16⅔c;
400 Gents' Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs at 25c;
Ladies' Real Valenciennes Handkerchiefs;
Ladies' Real Point Applique do;
Ladies' Real Maltese do;
Ladies' Real Valenciennes Collars;
Ladies' Real Point Applique do;
Ladies' Real Maltese do;
All at exceedingly low prices.

118 Market Street,

Between Third and Fourth. de13



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FEARS, BARTLEY & CO.,

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OFFER FOR

Christmas Presents

A splendid line of CARVED WALNUT GOODS such as

Wall Brackets,
Wall Pockets,
Parlor Tables,
Book shelves,
Corner Brackets,
Clock Brackets,
Book Slides,
Toilet Glasses,
Towel Racks,
Carved Match Safes,
Carved Book Shelves,

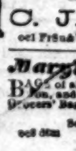
Also a splendid line of New Publications of

Prang's Chromos,
German Chromos,
English Chromos,
Italian Chromos,
Engravings,

Framed in handsome gilt, walnut, and rosewood frames. These goods are all new and for sale low.

FITCH & LINDSEY,

75 FOURTH ST., NEAR MAIN.



CLOSING OUT SALE!

Embroidered Slippers, 90c;
Best Vienna Kid Gloves, 90c;
Whalebone Corsets at 50c, 75c, and $1;
Fancy Jewelry, Cigar Stands, Watch Stands, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods,

Fifty per Cent. Below Cost Price.

Call and convince yourselves at

C. J. RAIBLE'S,

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Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Ropes.

O. H. & V. H. KLEINFELTER,

Southwest corner South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

oc8 d3m

PRICE LIST

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HAYDON BROTHERS & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Plaids, 15, 20 and 25c, worth 50c.
Poplins, 25, 30 and 35c, worth 75c.
Cheap Silks, from $1 25 upward.
Good Cloaking Velvets from $6 50 upward.
Cloaks from $2 75 upward, very cheap.
Broche Shawls from $7 50 upward.
Chinchilla Cloakings only $2 50 per yard.
Beautiful lot of Children's Fancy Hosiery cheap.
Ladies' Hosiery, 10, 15, 20 and 25c.
Children's Fancy Hosiery, 5, 10 and 15c.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear from 40c up.
Children's Tweeds and Cassimeres from 60c to $1.
Linen Towels, 10, 15, 18 and 20c.
Linen Napkins, 75c, $1 and $1 25 per doz.
00 Remnants Table Linen below cost.

A large stock of Fancy and Toilet Articles very cheap.
150 pieces Good Prints only 10c.
Hope Cotton only 15c.
Lonsdale and Semper Idem Muslins, 17½c.
The entire Domestic Stock at wholesale prices.

FURS.

Ladies' Fur Sets, Muff & Collar, only $3.
Children's Sets from $3 upward.
Gents' Fur Collars only $2.

GLOVES.

A large lot Fancy Gloves from 25c upward.
Good Kid Gloves in every shade only 75c.

Ladies, don't fail to call and see the celebrated London Elderdown Skirt, for which we are the sole agents, which will be opened on Monday morning.

HAYDON BROS. & CO.,

NO. 142 MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN FOURTH & FIFTH.

GREAT CLOSING SALE FOR 17 DAYS.

$45,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

TO BE SOLD IN THE ABOVE TIME

Regardless of Cost

AT

THOMAS McSHANE'S,

No. 139 Market, fourth door below Preston.

53 pieces Dress Goods at 12 1-2 to 25c.
29 pieces French Merinoes at 60c up.
32 pieces French Empress Cloth at 57 1-2c up.
127 pieces Black Alpacas at 25c and up.

Notwithstanding the advance in all Domestics last week in N. York,

563 pieces 4-4 Brown Cotton at 12 1-2c.
153 pieces Hope Muslin at 15 1-2c.
762 Linen Towels at 12 1-2c.
Waterproof Cloth at $1; White Blankets at $3.

The above stock was bought about the 1st inst., in New York, at auction, consequently we offer the above inducements.

THOMAS McSHANE.

CLEARING OUT SALE AT E. B. NUGENT'S

Great Reduction in Prices of Dry Goods!

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN!

$150,000 Worth of Dry Goods

WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS at POPULAR PRICES.

Rich Silks at $1 50, worth $2.
Colored Dress Silks at $1 25, worth $2.
A splendid assortment of Evening and Party Silks just received.
Rich Plush Sacques marked down to about half price.
Rich Braid Jackets will be sold without regard to cost.
Broche and Plaid Shawls in the latest styles.
Empress Cloths and Alpacas at 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c., worth 25 per cent more, will be cleared out very cheap.

E. B. NUGENT

WILL OPEN NEXT MONDAY

500 Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 15c each;
500 Gentlemen's Initialed Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs at 50c, worth 75c;
500 Huck fringed Towels at 12½c each;
25 cases best American Prints at 9c, 10c, and 12½c;
5 cases English Chintz Calico at 25c, worth 50c;
5 cases 4-4 Purple Chintz at 20c, worth 35c.

E. B. NUGENT

Keeps a full line of other Fancy Goods too numerous to mention, which will be disposed of at low prices.

☞ Two experienced Salesmen will find permanent situations at E. B. NUGENT'S, 148 & 150 Fourth street.

$75,000 WORTH

—OF—

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL GOODS

—FOR—

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

CONSISTING OF

Decker Bros., Knabe & Co., Bradbury, Kraushaar, Weber, Haines Bros., Louis Tripp & Co., and other first-class

PIANOS!

Mason & Hamlin, Estey & Co., and Peloubet & Co.'s

ORGANS!

Martin's Guitars, Music Boxes, and every variety of

Musical Goods!

LOUIS TRIPP,

118 MAIN STREET.

de19 3u3

Attention Ladies!

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS.

We have reduced the prices of our

Fine Laces and Lace Goods,

Satins and Trimmings

Still lower than ever before, and guarantee to sell these goods at lower prices than any other house in the city.

The ladies and all those wishing to buy such goods for HOLIDAY PRESENTS are especially invited to examine our goods and prices.

BLUM BROTHERS,

NO. 144 MARKET ST.

n11 deod&de25-ThSu&Tu1stp

BRADFORD'S

LOW WATER

INDICATOR.

A positive protection against burning Sheets or explosions of Boilers from Low Water.

Address, for information or Indicators,

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't,

Corner Third and Lock Streets,

n10 deodim CINCINNATI, O.

Beargrass Pork-House,

J. M. DUNCAN. ROB'T FLOYD. D. M. ANDERSON.

DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,

Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

Office cor. Main & Second, LOUISVILLE, KY

oc23 d3m

DUQUESNE FORGE.

WILLIAM MILLER

(Successor to Jos. F. Haigh & Co.,)

HAS facilities equal to leading forges in the East, and is prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for wrought Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Railroad Axles, Locomotive Frames, and every description of shape work.

Office and Forge, cor. Duquesne Way and First st.

PITTSBURG, PA. n14 d3m

MASSEY'S

Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,

Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT

No. 81 Green st., near Third.

n28 dtf

HARDIE & ROBINSON,

Commission Merchants,

And General Agents for the sale of Wese[illegible]

No. 7 Central Block, Water Street,

SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage.

References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Goslee & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, O. W. Thomas & Co. oc15 d3m

DOCTOR HUNTER,

No. 183 THIRD STREET,

Treats successfully all Private Diseases. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are thoroughly eradicated from the system.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but when it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

☞ Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of [illegible] [illegible]

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, has just received a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods, and Scott's Report of Fashions for sale.

PRICE LIS[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 19 & 20.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

[illegible] in the [illegible].

[illegible] per hundred in Lexington.

George O'[illegible] has been refused permission to keep a hotel in Augusta.

The big bell has been hung in the tower of the Catholic Church in Lexington.

Dr. John McKee, of Versailles, was thrown from his buggy on Thursday and badly hurt.

The new Baptist church at Sulphur Spring, [illegible] county, will be dedicated on Christmas day.

The Lexington Democratic nominating convention meets in Lexington on the 19th of January.

The tableaux at the Woodford Female College on Wednesday and Thursday evenings were quite successful.

George Hatchitt, son of J. D. Hatchitt, Esq., of Henderson county, died at Notre Dame, Ind., a few days ago.

Two hundred dollars were made up in Prestonville on Friday, for the purpose of graveling Madison street.

Capt. Beard has sold his livery stable, at the head of Short street, Lexington, to Mr. E. J. Aubrey, for $15,000 cash.

The Lexington Farmers' Club have protested against the action of the City Council abolishing stock sales on the public square.

The tavern of Mr. Nye and the store of C. A. May were destroyed by fire on Friday. Mr. Nye was insured for $1,800. Mr. May had no insurance.

The musical fraternity of Brooksville propose having a grand Christmas entertainment on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, December 29th and 30th.

The Woodford County Court has increased its subscription to the McCracken's Mill Turnpike Road Company to $1,350 per mile. The road is now in a fair way to be macadamized at an early day.

Andrew Diamitt, who murdered a man named Jones, in Carroll county, and who escaped from jail some time since, has been recaptured. A reward of $250 had been offered for his apprehension.

Dr. John Whitney, of Fayette, sold his fine horse Wilkins, and his mate, to Mr. McCracken, for Mr. [illegible], of New York, for the sum of $2,500. This is the highest price paid for a long time for a pair of horses.

On last Wednesday evening Deputy Marshal John Wyatt lodged in Marion county jail Mr. Marion Price and Thomas Dunn, of Larue, and Lewis Vaughn, of Hart county. They are all charged with illicit distilling.

On Monday night last, the grocery store of Woolums & Bro., in Lexington, was broken into by burglars, who bored twenty-two auger holes to reach the lock, and, on their entrance, succeeded in making a "raise" of the enormous sum of three dollars.

Three heavily armed and daring scoundrels named Crabtree, Miller and Jennings, have been depredating through Clinton county. They visited several farms, and with drawn pistols extorted money from old and young men alike. At last accounts the citizens of Clinton were aroused and in pursuit of the marauders, who had crossed the State line into Fentress county, Tenn.

Edmund and Martha McCoun, a negro couple formerly the property of Joe E. McCoun, of Mercer county, have been married thirty-one years and have had twenty-two children—nine boys and thirteen girls—and never but one at a birth. The County Court of Mercer, recognizing the "services Edmund has done the country," have released him from the payment of any tax.

James Turpin, of Wayne county, was found dead in his wagon on last Wednesday morning, about half a mile from Monticello. He had been engaged in hauling salt from Huffaker's salt-works, and on returning home met a boon companion, known as Tom Boston, who generously drew a bottle, and it is supposed that Jim drank so freely he was stupefied. When found, his head was wedged between a salt barrel and the wagon bed.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The new theater in Atlanta, Ga., will be ready early in January.

The Georgia Legislature will meet on Wednesday, the 12th of January.

Nashville has a conscientious police force, which is soon to go into uniform.

There are seventy tobacco and twenty-four cigar manufactories in Richmond.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, intends making Richmond his future home.

The ladies of Savannah are having a fair for the benefit of their Memorial Association.

Tabitha Rich, a young girl thirteen years of age, has been recovered from a Nashville bagnio.

The Jackson College property at Columbia, Tenn., is to be purchased for a Methodist parsonage.

Mrs. Dr. Byrne, of Mobile, a lady sixty-three years of age, is giving literary readings in Montgomery, Ala.

A pork-house in Weston, Mo., has slaughtered 3,000 hogs this season. They can put through 500 squealers per day.

A little child in Columbus, Ga., the other day, had her head nearly blown off by biting a torpedo. She thought it was candy.

Efforts are being made in Aberdeen, Miss., to organize a company for the manufacture of wagons, plows, and farming implements.

Four hundred acres of land lying nine miles west of Bowling Green, Pike county, Mo., was sold a few days since, for partition, at $8 50 per acre.

Dr. W. D. Conn died in Dawson, Georgia, of violent colic, one hour after eating some sardines, in the evening. His previous health was good.

Professor Kerr, of North Carolina, says that Asheville, in the western part of that State, occupies the first dry land that appeared on the globe.

Mr. Walter H. Mitchell, for many years Treasurer of Georgia, died at his late residence in Oxford on Tuesday night last, after an illness of some weeks.

Statistics show that Alabama is the fifth State in the Union in the matter of producing wheat. [illegible] this connection.

The detectives are making a raid on the sailor boarding-houses in Charleston. Several persons have been arrested for keeping these establishments and shipping seamen without a license.

George M. Clark, of Platte City, Mo., claims to be the "champion runner of the United States," having made the extraordinary run of two and one-fourth miles in eleven and three-fourth minutes.

A student at the University, Oxford, Miss., having been reprimanded the other day for some offense, took his revenge out in cutting the telegraph wires and carrying off about 80 yards. He is now a fugitive from justice.

Bill Stokes writes his views from Washington to Jim Sumner and Buck Lewis, two Nashville negroes. The bald eagle proposes to treat "the whole thing"—*i. e.*, his defeat—as revolutionary and in violation of reconstruction.

Gwinnett county, Ga., has a model young man. His name is Anderson, 21 years of age. He has never tasted liquor, used tobacco, or sworn an oath. His father recently gave him a watch that cost $80 as a reward of merit.

A few days since, a little orphan girl named Wilson, living with a Mr. Peck, at Granby, Newton county, Mo., while attempting to draw a bucket of water, fell into a well thirty feet deep, containing three feet of water, and was taken out seemingly unhurt.

On Tuesday night, about 8 or 9 o'clock, Mr. John Baker, of Columbia county, Ga., was shot and mortally wounded, on the premises now, or formerly, the property of Judge B. H. Warren, near Rae's Creek, about three miles from Augusta. Mr. B. lingered until Wednesday morning in great agony, when he died.

William Guthrie, of Sumner county, Tenn., was murdered in Perry county a few days ago by two men named Dodson. The former served in the Confederate army and the latter had been on the Northern side. An old grudge, growing out of occurrences during the war, is said to have prompted the assassination.

There are now at the depot of the Missouri Valley Railroad, opposite Leavenworth, eight sections of the enormous iron cylinder for one of the pneumatic piles of the Leavenworth bridge over the Missouri river at that place. They are about fourteen feet long, ten feet in diameter, the casting being two inches thick.

Robert Fowler, who was registered at a Kansas City (Mo.) hotel under an assumed name, and committed suicide on the night of the 9th inst., as was supposed from papers found in his possession, proved to be a brother of Edwin Fowler, of St. Louis. His body was buried at Kansas City, but afterward disinterred by the brother and forwarded to Newburyport, Mass., where they were raised. The deceased left a wife and four children in California.

On the 4th inst. Mr. G. H. Schanwecker, formerly County Assessor of Osage county, Mo., accidentally had both of his legs broken and one foot mangled. He was driving a four-mule team drawing a load of corn, and while riding one of the mules the team became frightened by the blowing of horns by some hunters. They ran away and threw Mr. S. under the wheels of the wagon, with the above result.

The Charleston News says: "The Radical members of the South Carolina Legislature are usually in the market, but their price—not to put too fine a point upon it—is a 'leetle' high, considering the quality of the article. During the debate on the bill to pay the State debt in coin, votes in its favor sold at from ten to two hundred dollars. One comfort is that votes will be cheaper later in the session. The members take a practical view of things, and count their honors and dignities by dollars."

The Mobile Register speaks in very high terms of W. B. Wood, Grant's nominee for the Judgeship of the Fifth (new) Circuit, which embraces Mobile. He was formerly of Ohio, but is at present a citizen of Alabama, and a planter in Marengo county. The Register says: "Under the existing political regime, a more acceptable appointment to the United States Circuit Judgeship could not have been made. By some mistake General Grant has made a good appointment. We thank him for his blunder. We never have to thank him for any intentional benefaction."

Captain Campbell, who owns a splendid farm on the French Broad river, fifteen miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, is about to re-embark in the culture of tea. In 1860 there was sent to him about sixty tea plants. He selected a suitable spot and put them out. In due time they made their appearance above ground, grew vigorously, and, by the end of the season, came to a healthy and prolific maturity. The roots took deep hold in the soil, the limbs put out strongly and the foliage was abundant. The war came on and Captain Campbell went to Texas. The result was his tea-growing was neglected. The sheep and other stock did what they could to ruin it. Upon returning he was surprised to find that it was in existence after such violent treatment. Neither the stock nor the seasons had entirely destroyed it.

John Carney and his wife were [illegible] murdered in the store in charge of Mr. C., in Barry county, Mo., on the fifth ult., and shortly after a young man named Moore, recently from Texas, was arrested charged with the murder. Immediately after Moore's arrest, the Sheriff of the county, fearing that the prisoner would be rescued and escape, with prisoner took him under guard to the country, where he was kept until, as was supposed, the excitement had died out, when he was returned to jail. On the evening of the 26th ult., however, a large number of the relatives and friends of Carney armed themselves, surrounded the Sheriff and the jail, and demanded the immediate surrender of Moore. Overpowering, the Sheriff gave up the jail keys, when Moore was taken out and hanged to death. Notwithstanding he protested his innocence to the last, there seems to be little doubt that he was guilty.

The Cincinnati Commercial has an elaborate article giving certain reasons "why Cincinnati should be made a port of entry." The best reason we know of why Cincinnati should be made an original port of entry is that it is a good point of departure. The Cincinnatians are all emigrating.

The rascally gold operations in New York are to be investigated by a Congressional committee. The investigation will be a poor sham. The Radical majority of the committee will be very careful in determining what facts shall be allowed to come out. Grant and his friends will be vigilantly protected. All questions that might call forth awkward answers will be smothered. The money spent in the mockery of investigation will be worse than wasted.

Senator Drake thinks that an act of Congress, void or voidable because unconstitutional, can be made valid by another act of Congress forbidding any one to question its validity. He also thinks that Congress can compel the Supreme Court to obey and execute its decrees, without regard to their constitutionality. He holds, that, if Congress were to pass any of the laws which the Constitution directly forbids it to pass, an act prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, or an act establishing a Church or a censorship of the press, it could require the Court to carry out such act by the exercise of its official powers. Nature, in mixing up the qualities or ingredients for the creation of Drake, forgot common sense and left it out altogether.

The bloodthirsty Indianapolis Journal goes for Governor Stevenson with gory fingers. According to the Journal Stevenson cannot be admitted because he is the identical old ram goat secessionist who got up the resolutions of '98 and the rebellion, because he was a "distinguished officer in the Confederate service" and "fought valiantly in Southern armies," and because he is "the implacable foe of loyalty" and the chosen representative "of the most malignant rebels in Kentucky." The Journal also advises the Governor not to go to Washington, "but to hold on to his office at Frankfort." This much of the Journal's article, at least, Gov. Stevenson is likely to heed. His term as Senator does not begin for nearly two years. At the expiration of that period he will quit Frankfort for Washington. We trust that by that time the Indianapolis Journal will soften somewhat, at least that it will not intercept his passage to Washington with bodily violence.

Ben. Butler's long letter to the venerable, hale, hearty, and robust Philosopher of the White Hat on the policy of vengeance comes to us in full. The question discussed is whether the South, like an oyster, shall be eaten raw or in every style. The party by the name of Butler is very fond and affectionate in his appeals to the illustrious author of the great standard work of the age on political economy. The views of the hero of Fort Fisher may be imagined from the following extracts from his letter: "My dear sir, * * white and black * * flag * country * * darkest hour of its history. Contrast, if you please, my dear Mr. Greeley, Tennessee with * Texas * *. Do not, my dear Mr. Greeley, mistake the difference * *. One or the other of these views of ours must be wrong, my dear Mr. Greeley *. My dear sir, and the Tribune, that powerful engine * *. I shall be happy, my dear Mr. Greeley, to continue this correspondence *. Franking privilege * not yet abolished * *. My dear Mr. Greeley."

An Interesting Reminiscence.

The following little paragraph appears in the editorial columns of the New York Evening Mail of last Tuesday:

> Read the interesting reminiscences by Colonel T. B. Thorpe, of old-time politics in Mississippi, on the first page of to-day. The Colonel was a participant in the excited political contest which he describes so spiritedly.

We turn to "the interesting reminiscence, by Colonel T. B. Thorpe," and find it to be a sketch of the celebrated gubernatorial contest in Mississippi between Jefferson Davis and Henry S. Foote, which, according to the singularly accurate recollection of Mr. Thorpe, occurred "in the year ——." We were under the impression that it took place about eighteen months or two years subsequently; but as Mr. Thorpe must have written with the dates before him—in fact, as it was a contest a part of which he was and all of which he saw—it were a species of insanity to call in question the correctness of his statement. Having been there at the time, and having seen the thing from beginning to end, Mr. Thorpe, of course, knows all about it; and, knowing all about it, he now tells the story as it was never told before. He reveals some facts and figures that are quite new to the people of our day, though to him and Davis and Foote, and the like, they have, no doubt, been perfectly familiar from the start.

Mr. Thorpe, whose name is sometimes written with the title of Colonel prefixed, though for what reason the community by which he is surrounded has never seen the time when it could tell, is one of the "chief ornaments of American literature." He carried his ornamentation so far some years ago as to write and print a book. As the entire edition, however, was soon after ground over and converted into wrapping paper, it is understood that the book itself was less ornamental than useful. As bitterly hostile to the South as Mr. Thorpe now is, he was very kindly treated for some years by the people of that section, and especially by the people of New Orleans, where he was connected with one of the newspapers. We refrain from mentioning the name of the newspaper in this connection, as the proprietors wouldn't like it. Subsequently Mr. Thorpe was editorially instrumental in the violent death of the old New York Spirit of the Times. He now belongs to that class of shirtless Bohemians who subsist upon the few pennies they contrive to pick up by throwing together slop-shop sketches of men and things for such of the New York periodicals as can afford to pay for nothing better. These Bohemians are all intensely "loyal," and in preparing their contributions for the press will go whole pages out of the way to give the South and the Southern people a dig under the fifth rib. Mr. Thorpe begins his reminiscence thus:

> In the year ——, Henry S. Foote, for some reasons now forgotten, was literally a refugee from the State of Mississippi. At one time a leading politician, but unwilling to indorse the constantly increasing secession sentiment which even at that early day found clamorous tongue, there was fastened upon him the odium of being opposed to the desired public sentiment of Mississippi. This, with unimportant causes of a personal nature, so thoroughly destroyed his public position, that he literally fled from the State and became a political Micawber, waiting for something "to turn up."
>
> Jefferson Davis, at this time, had just reached early manhood, and, outside of a limited number of people in his locality, he was unknown. He was the center, however, of an active organization, known as "Young Mississippi," its leading purpose being to abuse, denounce, and misrepresent the North and Northern institutions.
>
> This action finally crystallized into the perfection of the State rights doctrine, and an open defiance, so far as words went, of all Federal authority.
>
> Under such a leader, and his reckless, mad-cap followers, everything that could be done to make Mississippi provincially Southern was rudely asserted. Lynching Northern men who became obnoxious in any community, denouncing abolitionists, glorifying slavery and the doctrine of the repudiation of honest debts, were some of the especial claims that were thrust forward to attract attention and enlist followers.

Mr. Thorpe, who was there and saw it all, then proceeds to tell us that the upshot of the business was, Jefferson Davis was nominated without opposition for Governor, and that "his partisans, sure of his election under the guise of barbecues and political gatherings, had a saturnalia, the effect of which was simply to intimidate opposition, and [illegible] the method adopted to [illegible] that it was a foregone conclusion that Jefferson Davis would assume the gubernatorial office without even a dissenting vote." Mr. Thorpe then introduces Mr. Foote into the struggle:

> In the midst of this pleasant delusion, Henry S. Foote, who was full of personal courage, suddenly made his appearance in the capital of the State, and declared that he intended to take the stump as the Union candidate for Governor. The [illegible] was received as an absurd practical joke, [illegible] forth else than a laugh. The canvass, heretofore dull, promised now to be enlivened by a species of opposition, suited to the cause its boldest advocated, so Foote was allowed to "speak his piece" without being killed outright. That Foote at the time deemed it impossible to do more than attract attention to himself, and that possibly to [illegible] was the extent of his [illegible] made his first experimental address.
>
> On the occasion of Foote's appearance there were some two or three hundred persons present, and out of that number seven-tenths of the men were "armed to the teeth" with bowie-knives, the party of "Young Mississippi" wearing this terrible weapon as a designation, the handle (ornamented with a gem of more or less value) protruding from under the vest. Fortunately, according to Southern custom, there were quite a number of ladies and children present, who occupied the space immediately around the orator's stand.
>
> When Foote rose to speak he was greeted with a good-natured yell of derision. Perfectly undaunted, he stood still and gazed defiantly at the crowd before him. There was a bit of manliness and daring displayed in attempting to oppose Jeff. Davis and his powerful friends that naturally had its effect, but had any one present among the leaders of Davis' party dreamed that Foote's appearance would reach beyond a buffoon's ambition, he would have sent a bullet through the intruder's brain.

How vividly this picture recalls the golden period in our history when every young man of the South wore a bowie-knife "as a designation," leaving the handle, ornamented with a diamond as large as the end of your thumb, sticking out from under his embroidered vest. Ah, those were glorious days. It wasn't every candidate for Governor nor for Congress who came out of the race as comfortably as did Governor Foote, for the average number of those who felt the keen edge of the jeweled weapons of "Young Mississippi," and had their throats cut from ear to ear, was, as Mr. Thorpe would tell you, about seven-tenths. The rest escaped, as Governor Foote did, by the skin of their teeth. But times, alas, have changed since then.

The race went on. Governor Foote continued to speak, and "Young Mississippi" continued to let him alone. He seems to have pasted each jeweled weapon to its scabbard with the Spalding's prepared glue of his eloquence, for not a blade leaped forth to strike down the champion of the Union. When he made his first speech "the prevailing idea" was, says Mr. Thorpe, "that Foote was a 'miserable devil,' a man without character, a traitor to his section, a disgrace to manhood, and therefore a fit person to be the Union candidate, and if that Union had any adherents he would disgust them, and Unionism and Footeism would sink into oblivion together. Finishing his address, and living through its delivery, he left the stand, and alone, and avoided, as if he were a leper, he proceeded to the hotel to find shelter by sufferance and food as charity given to a dog." But he persevered, and, in spite of the unpromising appearance of things at the start, "the end came, the polls closed, the count was made, and Foote, the despised refugee from the State, was declared worthy to be its Chief Magistrate."

Mr. Thorpe was there and saw it all, but he has forgotten in what year it was that Mr. Foote, a refugee from the State, returned and entered the race against Mr. Davis. He has also forgotten, quite naturally, how Mr. Foote happened to be a refugee. It was in 1847 that he "literally fled from the State," and it was in consequence of a vote of the Mississippi Legislature that he did it. That vote was an act banishing him to a seat in the United States Senate, where he was further punished by being made chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1851 the "miserable devil" returned from his banishment and announced himself a candidate for Governor. John A. Quitman was the nominee of the Democratic party, and the chief issue was the compromise measures of 1850, to which Gen. Quitman and his party were opposed. During the canvass, the people of the State having, at an intermediate election for delegates to a State Convention called to consider these measures, condemned his political views, Gen. Quitman withdrew from the contest, and Mr. Davis then became the candidate of the party. Mr. Foote, the Union candidate, was elected by about 1,000. He resigned his seat in the Senate, and was inaugurated Governor in January, 1852.

This contest took place in 1851. Mr. Polk was elected President in 1844. The Mexican war began soon after. "The Tyler-Harrison administration"—if there was ever such an administration—was inaugurated in 1841. A knowledge of these obscure and generally unknown facts is necessary to a proper appreciation of Mr. Thorpe's wonderful accuracy in the following:

> Nothing could exceed the profound obscurity into which Jefferson Davis, as a party leader, now sunk in public estimation. He was, in the exaggerated language of Governor Foote, uttered in the first blush of his unparalleled victory, "sunken so low that there was for him and his supporters no resurrection."
>
> Meanwhile Henry Clay was defeated, and Mr. Polk was President. The Mexican war was commenced, and Jefferson Davis came out of his long retirement as a Colonel of the First Mississippi regiment. But whatever honor he gained on the Rio Grande commanded for him no civil recognition in Mississippi; and through the succeeding four years of the Tyler-Harrison administration he was still left in that grave of obscurity to which he had been ten years previously consigned by Governor Foote and the people of Mississippi. Another election came and Franklin Pierce was President. The first official act of this "son of New Hampshire" was to offer Jefferson Davis a seat in his Cabinet!

If we didn't know that Mr. Thorpe has been scribbling for the press for a long time, we should suppose that he had graduated as the Southern correspondent of the worst of the Radical newspapers.

The Spanish-American Gunboats.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the probable effect which the thirty American-built Spanish gunboats, now ready to take part in the subjugation of Cuba, will have upon the Spanish-Cuban conflict. They are said to be in some respects quite formidable. They were made from designs furnished by Capt. Ericsson, the distinguished inventor of the first Monitor, the screw-propeller, the air engine, &c. They are small schooners, much like the swift schooners formerly used as revenue cutters, except that, besides their sails, they have steam machinery and double propellers. The propeller machinery is said to surpass in simplicity, power, compactness, and effectiveness, everything of the kind ever made hitherto. Being flat bottomed, they draw so little water that they can probably enter all of the harbors, creeks, bays, and mouths of streams on the Cuban coast—they are capable of very great speed whether under canvas or steam, and of course still greater under both combined. They have four guns each—one immense rifle upon the bow, one rifle on the stern, and one smooth-bore on each side. They are no doubt designed solely for coast service. They can find no Cuban ships to capture at sea, and in arresting filibustering expeditions from the United States, they can work far more effectively upon the Cuban coast than at sea. They can prevent any ports from being held by the Cubans, and they can carry Spanish troops safely from point to point and send them ashore wherever they please under cover of their guns. We suppose that the cutting off of supplies and reinforcements from this country will soon prove fatal to the Cuban cause. If the Cubans only had belligerent rights, which ought long since to have been granted them, they could easily build or construct privateers that would prosecute the war with energy, in spite of the gunboats, which, for safety, must keep near shore. It has been a mooted question for centuries whether Brutus did right in stabbing Cæsar, and it may be a question for other centuries whether the United States is justifiable for "being present and consenting to the death" of Cuban liberty.

☞ While President Grant proposes that the Federal Government shall make a regular business of shaving its own paper, his friends who approve that proposition can hardly find language strong enough to express their horror and loathing at the thought of repudiation!

"To laugh were want of goodness and of grace, But to be grave exceeds all power of face."

CITY ITEMS.

For a Christmas Present get one of Stowe's fine porcelain pictures. [illegible] new specimens. Gallery corner of Fourth and Green streets.

An Honest Prize Scheme.

It may perhaps seem a little superfluous in us (to many of our readers at this late day), to say anything further in favor of the great Henderson Land Sale Enterprise. We have so often commended it most unqualifiedly to our friends, that it would almost appear like urging it upon them. This is the furthest from her intention. We hope every one has sense enough to decide for themselves in the matter. Yet so deep-seated are the prejudices of many, being well-intentioned people toward such institutions, that it would seem to be our duty, when we find one so scrupulously honest, and free from every objectionable feature as this is, to do all we can toward bringing it to the favorable notice of worthy patrons. In our editorial capacity, come of the [illegible] the leading journals of the country, we necessarily come in contact, in a business way, with almost every scheme of the kind that is brought before the public, and therefore have extraordinary opportunities of judging of the motives, the honor and the honesty of the parties managing them, and we must say, in all candor, that we never have known, and never expect to know, an enterprise in which all parties connected with it are more scrupulously honest and conscientious than this.

Aromatic Myrrh,

a delightful wash for the mouth, teeth and gums, prepared by Newman & Colgan, druggists, Fifth & Walnut.

Auction Sale of Furs at No. 140 Jefferson St.

The great sale of Furs will be continued from day to day until the entire stock is closed out, regardless of cost. Ladies are particularly invited to attend this sale.

SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

☞ The Stocking Factory will be open every night this week until 9 o'clock for the accommodation of those persons who cannot get out during the day. All descriptions of hosiery, underwear, and knit goods at astonishingly low prices. Sign of the giant stocking, 148 West Market street. J. C. Wood & Co.

The Cheapest Yet.

Tylor, the new man, No. 56 Main street, has improved instruments, especially for ferrotypes, sixteen for twenty-five cents, all sizes, very fine and cheap.

☞ J. C. Elrod, at his old gallery, keeps the lead in fine pictures of every style, at reduced prices, especially painted porcelains. Go see them.

Camphor Ice,

for chapped hands, face, &c., prepared by Newman & Colgan, druggists, Fifth and Walnut.

Not Much.

Three youths from a neighboring village, who had each invested to the amount of three tickets in the Great Henderson Prize Scheme, and who, determined to take time by the forelock, had come in to remain until after the drawing, on the 28th, appeared yesterday at the box office of the Masonic Temple and wished to secure reserved seats for the evening of the drawing. The gentlemanly attendant was, of course, obliged to inform them of his inability to accommodate them in this respect, as this is purely a democratic institution, with *no preferences*, and the autocrat, who buys his five hundred tickets, will have to stand an equal chance, on that evening at least, with the mechanic or farmer, who buys only one or two tickets. The young men went away considerably disappointed, but expressed their firm determination to be first in the hall on the evening of the drawing, if they had to take their stand by the door immediately after dinner.

Wintersmith's Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction Monday morning, Dec. 20th, at 10 o'clock, the two-story frame house on the north-east corner of Second and Jefferson streets. The sale will be made without limit or reserve.

Beaver Collars and Gloves,

a large variety, at low prices, at Preuser & Wellenvoss', 56 Market street, between Second and Third.

☞ If you want a good picture taken call at Fay's gallery, 74, Fourth street.

An Elegant Hair Dressing.

Castor oil and glycerine pomade prepared by Newman & Colgan, druggists, Fifth and Walnut.

☞ Whitman's new confectionery and chocolate establishment is located southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The most extensive works and the finest goods in the United States.

☞ Old furniture, spring mattresses and sofas can be repaired and made almost as good as new by J. B. Dees, at either of his shops, southwest corner Twelfth and Market, or No. 13 East Market, between First and Brook.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE MISSOURI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF ST. LOUIS.

One of the safest and most reliable institutions of this country.

Refer by permission to the following gentlemen:

Hon. J. W. Stevenson, Governor of Kentucky.

Hon. J. W. Tate, State Treasurer.

Hon. D. Howard Smith, State Auditor.

G. Spratt, Esq., W. R. Thompson, Esq., Pat. Joyes, Esq., Dr. R. Cowling, and many other prominent business and professional men of this city.

For insurance on the fairest and most equitable terms apply to

S. GRIFF, Local Agent. No. 116 West Jefferson street.

de15 We,Fr&Su.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Fresh supply at reduced prices, at PREUSER & WELLENVOSS', 56 Market, between Second and Third. de18 d6t

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS is at hand, of course all expect to make presents. The place to find presents for all is at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 140 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Silver plated ware in immense variety, decorated China, Bohemian glass, and lava ware, bronzes, cut glass, black walnut goods in full variety, coal vases, plate warmers, fire sets, German and French tea trays, table mats in full line. For the children: Hobby horses, velocipedes, and toys of all kinds. Store will be open till ten o'clock at night, and Thursday and Friday till eleven.

de19 d3

A Card.

I would inform my friends and the public generally that I have commenced manufacturing my Bitters at 353 Market street, and that they will hereafter be known as "Pasquier's French Bitters." It was known to many that when Mr. Elsand introduced his Imperial Bitters they were made by me, from a recipe which I obtained at great expense from France. I did not impart to him the secret of the art, and I alone in this country possess it. Therefore, all who desire to procure the genuine Bitters should leave their orders at No. 353 Market street, Louisville, Ky. Remember the triangular bottle.

F. PASQUIER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I intend to sell Groceries the coming week, retail at wholesale prices.

Read my price list every week:

Best Gunpowder Tea per pound	$1 80
" Imperial " "	1 80
" Young Hyson Tea "	1 80
" Japan " "	1 30
" Rio Coffee "	25
Good " "	22
Best Family Flour per barrel	6 25
" Fancy " "	7 25
" Coal Oil per gallon	35
" Coffee Sugar, 6 1-4 lbs. for	1 00
" New Citron	45
" " Currants	17 1-2c

Every article guaranteed, and if not satisfactory money refunded.

Terms strictly cash. H. C. ARMSTRONG, 370 Market street, between Ninth and Tenth. Sign—"Cheapest Place in Town." dec12 su13.

☞ Breakfast, Misses', Broche, and Paisley shawls, to be sold regardless of cost, at de19 dtf THOS. McSHANE'S.

☞ The most elegant present in the world is a finely bound, interesting book. For sale by F. A. Crump & Co., No. 80 Fourth street dec19 d3

☞ Great reduction on American watches at d12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Books for the Holidays.

If you want a complete assortment of ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS, suitable for Christmas presents, go to the store of A. Davidson & Co., 72 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel. de17 fr su tu we

☞ Largest assortment of rare and elegant books, desks, and fancy articles, ever brought to the city at F. A. Crump & Co.'s. dec19 d2

Velvet Cloaks at reduced prices at MORRIS LEVI'S. de12 Su,We&Su

Change of Time.

The Louisville and Cincinnati United States Mail Line steamers (evening line) now leave at 4 P. M. instead of 5 o'clock, a change long desired by the public. The morning line leaves as usual at 10 o'clock. The steamers of this line are well known to be first-class in all their appointments, a fact which the public appreciate, by extending a liberal patronage. Connections made at Cincinnati with early morning trains for all points East. de7 d13

☞ See advertisement elsewhere of rare and elegant books, suitable for holiday presents, for sale by F. A. Crump & Co. dec19 d3

CLOAKS! FURS!! At reduced prices, at M. ARON'S, 112 Market street, between Third and Fourth. de12 su3

☞ Handsome French clocks at d12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S

Books for the Young.

Messrs. A. Davidson & Co., 72 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel, have a splendid collection of JUVENILE BOOKS, which they have selected with great care. Call and examine their stock. de17 fr su tu we

☞ All of the standard works of the day at F. A. Crump & Co.'s, No. 80 Fourth street. dec19 d3

THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

A policy in the Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, one of the best and most reliable institutions of that kind in America. Terms liberal. Apply to S. GRIFF, Local Agent, Office—No. 116 West Jefferson St., 2 doors west of Courier-Journal office. de14 Tu,Th&Su

ASTONISHING, BUT TRUE! Call and convince yourself! Velvet Cloaks trimmed with real Guipure Lace for $40 at M. ARON'S. de12 su3

Guipure Laces for Velvet Cloaks, new designs, at MORRIS LEVI'S. de12 Su,We&Su

☞ Our own imported Watches have just arrived. [de12 dtf] WOLF & DURRINGER.

☞ New styles of plated ware, just opened, at de12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by de6 dlm C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

☞ Buy your boy a good silver watch, warranted, for $12, at de12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 114 Third street. de6 dlm

☞ Go to the clock house to see the assortment. [d12 dtf] WOLF & DURRINGER.

Clothing.

J. L. Deppen is now selling his large stock of ready-made clothing 15 to 20 per cent. less than any other house in the city. Don't forget to call at Fourth and Market, if you want a cheap suit or overcoat. de14 dt25

☞ You can get a splendid American Watch, 18 carat gold, for $140, at de12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Ermine Furs and Ermine Trimmings. A large lot will be opened to-morrow at MORRIS LEVI'S Cloak and Fur House. de12 Su,We&Su

Toys! Toys!

Go to Murray for Santa Claus Presents. Cheapest Place in the City.

D. J. Murray's, wholesale and retail Variety store, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

Go to Murray's to buy your spring and rocking horses, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your gigs, perambulators for babies or children, superior to anything in Louisville, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your velocipedes and automatic dancers, the latest novelty in toys, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your walking, sleeping, and papa and mamma dolls, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy ladies' and gents' traveling bags, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your croquet sets and games of every variety; also work-boxes and goods of every description for Christmas presents, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel. no28 dlm

☞ Elgin watches, gold or silver cases, in great variety at [d12 dtf] WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Holiday Presents.

Just received, a large and complete stock of fancy scarfs, neck-ties, gloves, shirts, suspenders, &c., at J. L. Deppen's, Fourth and Market. de14 dt25

☞ You can get a good alarm clock, warranted to keep good time, for $3 50, at de12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. ly25 dt

☞ Call and see the new styles of plated tea sets at [d12 dtf] WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. su18-dtf J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

☞ We are closing out our large assortment of walking canes cheap. WOLF & DURRINGER. d12 dtf

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ $15,000 worth of furs to be sold regardless of cost, at de19 dtf THOS. McSHANE'S.

☞ The finest French corsets in the city at B. F. Fitch's, No. 5 Masonic Temple.

SKATES, SKATES.

Our stock of skates is large and full, of all styles, and selling very cheap. PUGH & CREIGHTON, de19 d3 82 Fourth street.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

The most popular medicines of the day, at J. W. Seaton & Co.'s, druggists, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. dec19 d6

☞ Three hoop skirts for one dollar, at B. F. Fitch's.

Dental Notice.

The Colton Dental Association has removed from No. 134 Fifth street to No. 219 Fifth street, where Dr. Gildea will be pleased to meet his old patrons who may desire dental services, as he is prepared to perform all operations, surgical, operative, or mechanical. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered, and teeth extracted without pain. d19 d3 B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

☞ Wool flannels, 22c; Canton flannels, 12 1-2c, at de19 dtf THOS. McSHANE'S.

☞ The best assortment of every kind of corsets at B. F. Fitch's, No. 5 Masonic Temple.

Dont Forget

to call at J. Dolfinger & Co's China Store, and examine their fine assortment of *French China Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets*; also many other articles suitable for holiday presents. de19 d5

Christmas Goods.

For Christmas fruits, choice mince-meat, and select groceries, at reduced prices, go to E. Roberts', Fourth street, opposite Central Market.

☞ Party fans and lace handkerchiefs at B. F. Fitch's.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS JUST OPENED

A new and elegant assortment of Lace Goods, Fans, Ladies' Dress Caps and Fancy Articles, at Mrs. T. C. MIDDLETON'S, 107 Fourth street. de12 d6 Su,Tu&Th.

Call in Time,

if you are in need of genuine patent medicines, toilet goods, perfumery, &c. We are selling at very reduced prices, intending to close our present business. RAYMOND & CO., de15 eod3 76 Fourth st., opp. National Hotel.

☞ Clocks for everybody, at de12 dtf WOLF & DURRINGER'S.

MARRIED.

STEWART—KEY—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Lauderdale county, Ala., by the Rev. James Carmichael, MALCOLM G. STEWART, of Kentucky, and HETTIE B. KEY. ☞ St. Louis Republican copy.

ANDERSON—JABINE—In Shelbyville, Ky., on the 14th inst., by Rev. W. Q. Hullihen, rector of St. Andrew's Church, this city, Miss HATTIE L. JABINE and E. J. ANDERSON.

DIED.

GILMORE—On the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., of consumption, Miss ANNA GILMORE, aged 22 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her father, north side of Walnut street, one door east of Brook, on Monday, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WARDEN—At Jeffersonville, Ind., Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869, First Lieutenant JAMES K. WARDEN, 16th Infantry, U. S. Army, aged 28 years.

Funeral services from the garrison, Jeffersonville, at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. Officers of the army and friends are requested to attend.

DRAKE—At the residence of Abram S. Drake, in Fayette county, Wednesday morning, 15th inst., Mrs. HANNAH DRAKE, aged 83 years.

OBITUARY.

SLAUGHTER—In this city, Dec. 13, 1869, ANDREW B. SLAUGHTER, in his 23d year.

Grim Death appeared in his sternest aspect and relentlessly tore from our midst one so young and noble, and gifted with a disposition so lovable as to make him a favorite of all who knew him. It can be well said,

"None knew but to love him,
None named but to praise."

We stood beside the bier of Andrew, and gazed upon his noble form which but a short time before had stood erect in life.

Andrew Slaughter, the subject of this notice, was a young man of rare genius. Disease laid hands upon him, and after a few short days of suffering, and a few days he[illegible] the final breathing wafted his departing spirit from his earthly tabernacle.

Fond relatives came by, and with tender hands wiped away the death dews from off his noble brow. Kind friends stood by the departed and gazed with tearful eyes and sorrowing hearts, to think of one so young gone to God's rest, and tears of sadness. His father[illegible] has gone before to welcome many who will follow hereafter. We have laid him away, and turned our heavy hearts homeward; but as the sod on the grave grows green, the memory of thee will only be brighter in our hearts.

We miss thee, our dear friend; we miss thy joyous and gladsome smile which was wont to cast a gleam of sunshine around our being, and which so often lightened our wearisome way.

Deeply do we sympathize with the mourning ones, and fervently do we pray that they may be prepared to follow where he has gone before.

Murmur we cannot,
God's will must be done;
His is the life,
His battle is won.

M.....

REDD—At his residence, in this city, after a long and painful illness, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869, W. W. REDD, in his 72d year.

His funeral will take place at the Christian Church corner Floyd and Chestnut at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Dec. 19. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Truly and surely was our beloved father and friend one of God's pure, and to all that divine promise we reconcile ourselves to our loss, since it is his eternal gain, for he had fast and realized, as he remarked, in his last moments, ". . . I feel in the sweet [illegible]" "There is nothing, oh! nothing, to compare with the Christian religion." Simple and unaffected in manner as a child, yet cultivated in intellect,

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

His sufferings were great, and his intellect wandered in consequence, yet he bore it all for the sake of Christ, his loved Lord and Master. One more connecting link for the loved ones on earth rivets for the loved gone to bind in heaven.

☞ Palmyra (Mo.) and Lexington (Ky.) papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. [illegible] the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. lei deodly

Perfect Manhood.

Essays for Young Men on the evils of SELF-ENERVATION, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se26 deod3m

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelop, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. se26 d&wlm

TEAS.

PRICE LIST.

Good Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs.	$1 40
Best Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs.	1 [illegible]
Best Imperial Tea, by the 5 lbs.	1 [illegible]
Good Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs.	[illegible]
Extra Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs.	1 00
Best Oolong (Black) by the 5 lbs.	1 35
Best Japan, by the 5 lbs.	1 20

It not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

H. N. GAGE, 167 FOURTH ST., Between Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY. se26 Su W&F3m

MAGNIFICENT Gift Books!

LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER brought to the city.

Goethe's Gallery, antique binding	$36 00
Goethe's Gallery, cloth binding	[illegible]
Schiller's Gallery, antique binding	[illegible]
Poet and Painter, antique binding	[illegible]
Nobility of Life, cloth	[illegible]
Don Quixote, illustrated by Dore	[illegible]
La Fontaine's Fables, illustrated by Dore	[illegible]
Fairy Land, finely illustrated	[illegible]
The Universe, by Pouchet	12 00

Together with many more equally fine, and for sale by

F. J. CRUMP & CO., de19 d3-SuTuTh No. 80 Fourth street.

KENTUCKY REPORTS

ONE full and two partial sets for sale low by SOULE, THOMAS & WINSOR, Law and General Booksellers, de19 d3 St. Louis, Mo.

SKATES

AND WINTER HARDWARE AT 75 THIRD ST. de19 deodlm A. McBRIDE.

Hambaugh, Hambaugh, Hambaugh,

SOUTH side Market, 2d door above Tenth, receives fresh Lake and Ohio river Fish and best brands fresh Oysters EVERY DAY; also keeps Game, Turkeys, Chickens, and family market supplies generally; also Raisins, Citron, Jellies, Canned, Canned Fruits, and all kinds Fancy Groceries. He is determined to sell lower than anybody else in his line of business in this city. Call and be convinced that he does.

South side Market, 2d door above 10th d12 Su3

NOTICE.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS

ARE sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally. Retail price in Louisville $1 25 per bottle. Hereafter we will most positively decline to sell these Bitters at retail. W. H. WALKER & CO., General Wholesale Agents, 25 Main st., bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL.

Dr. James C. Kerr's GREAT SYSTEM RENOVATOR!

Its Wonderful Cures of Diseases Arising from Derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE DISEASES TO WHICH humanity is heir have their origin in derangements and disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. [illegible]

In this connection, we can not but remark upon the wonderful palliative and curative agency of the System Renovator in all the respiratory diseases, relieving and curing, as it does, the most aggravated and apparently hopeless forms of laryngitis, bronchitis, and [illegible]

A GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL DEPOT, No. 139 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT, **NO. 74 THIRD STREET,** Between Main and Market.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price per bottle, $1 50; six bottles for $7. None genuine without my name and the title of the medicine blown on the bottle, and my portrait and signature on the label. no27 8eod

MEETINGS.

Important.

ANNUAL MEETING of Officers and Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. It is earnestly hoped that each member of the association will be present.

G. A. R.

GRANT ENCAMPMENT, Post No. 1, will meet on Monday, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the nomination of officers for the ensuing six months, and other important business. Let all attend, as a full meeting is required. de19 d3 J. W. BARBEE, P. C.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

THE Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., the regular pastor in charge at the Broadway M. E. Church South, will preach this (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Public are requested to attend.

Unitarian Church.

SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening lecture: "Science and Religion."

Religious Notice.

BISHOP CLARKE will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Market street, between Eighth and Ninth, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend. de18 d2

A SUBSTANTIAL FORTUNE.

Free to All--Strike Now.

511 Prizes, $314,320

Tickets Five Dollars.

Legal Prize Scheme,

Popularly known as the "HENDERSON, KY., LAND SALE," granted a SPECIAL CHARTER by the Kentucky Legislature, and endorsed by the Governor, the United States Senators, and 300 of the most prominent citizens of Kentucky.

Capital Prize - - - $150,000 00
Smallest Prize - - - - $30 00

comprising the richest Ohio River Bottom Tobacco Lands and most valuable City Lots in Henderson county, Ky. None of this property is worth less than $200 per acre cash in gold; and most of it is worth from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre. Besides the above prizes, there is one prize of $5,000 in currency, two of $1,200 each, and four of $600, which go to the winners of the first seven prizes respectively. Final drawing takes place DECEMBER 28, 1869, AT MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. Buy your tickets AT ONCE of nearest club agent, so as to be sure and have them properly registered, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial agents, who will furnish full descriptive circulars:

L. L. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers' Bank Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial B'k, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Cashier, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Cash'r Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

Special City Club Agents:

W. SCOTT GLORE, Third and Jefferson streets.
DAKE & HELMUS, Fourth street.
R. H. SINGLETON, Fourth street. de19 d&wtd

Gloves.

200 DOZ Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, black, white, blue, green, and assorted colors;
300 doz Empress Kid Gloves, black, white, blue, green, purple, and assorted colors;
100 doz Gents' Kid Gloves, assorted colors;
40 doz " genuine Buck Gauntlets;
50 doz " " Mitts;
200 doz " Sheep-skin Gauntlets;
50 doz " Cloth Gloves;
50 doz " Berlin lined Gloves;
50 doz Ladies' Cloth Gloves;
50 doz " Plush lined Gloves;
100 doz " Berlin Demi Gauntlets;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., d19 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Hosiery.

300 DOZ white Ribbed Hose;
250 doz mode " "
250 doz Prussian blue Ribbed Hose;
100 doz Saxony Wool Hose;
50 doz white Lambs' Wool Hose;
100 doz Cotton fleeced Hose;
500 doz Misses' Fancy Wool Hose;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., de19 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville Ky.

ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

Important to Housekeepers!

OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED, made as good as new—in fact better, being made more clean than when first picked. 131 Fifth st., bet. Jefferson and Green. n28 Su13 T. R. LENTSCH.

MERCHANTS

WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Bill Heads, No. 1 paper, only $8 per ream.
Business Cards only $3 to $3 50 per 1,000.
Letter Heads, Circulars, Dray Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Bills Lading
And all other kinds of Job Printing at correspondingly low prices

AT

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.

Office in second story. J. H. STACKHOUSE. de15 eod12,3dp

JOHN L. ANDERSON Merchant Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will, until further notice, make to order, for cash, the remainder of his stock of fall and winter goods at the actual cost, when manufactured at his new store, No. 71 Third street, where are yet to be found the finest beaver and chinchilla overcoatings, superior French and English cassimeres and vestings, together with heavy winter suits, in pattern from this fall's importation, and invites the inspection of all.

No. 71 East Side Third Street,

Between Main and Market, one door south of Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. de15 dlm-W&Su

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

THE undersigned, an old resident of this city, about a year since succeeded in compounding a purely vegetable remedy for this most painful and troublesome disease. By giving away a few dozen bottles to persons so diseased many remarkable and permanent cures have been made. (See testimonials in circulars.) He now offers it to the public, guaranteeing a perfect cure in every case. Address or call upon H. H. MUNSON, Proprietor, Office 228 West Jefferson st., Louisville. CONNER & McCOY, Ag'ts for New Albany. n14 Su We&Fr3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

[illegible]

Christmas Turkeys, &c.

I WILL be in receipt of large quantities of Turkeys [illegible] and all other kinds of Country Produce. de19 SuTuW&F W. E. CURRY, Opposite Nashville Depot.

Notice to Race-Horse Men.

[illegible] ROLSTON, Midway, Ky.

For Sale.

600 BBLS. Choice Apples, [illegible] In store and for sale by REED & SPEERY, 33 Fourth st. de19 d3

Relief to Rent-payers—Chance for Homes.

SQUARE No. 4 in Portland, beautifully graded, and south of the street car road to Louisville [illegible] No. 10 Court Place, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts. de4 dtf

Christmas Goods at Low Prices.

N. MONTEDONICO, Fourth street, under U. S. Hotel, has a fine assortment of all kinds of Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, and Candies, which he intends to sell at low prices during the Christmas holidays. Oranges and Bananas at wholesale and retail. de19 d5*

Broom-Handles

MANUFACTURED and for sale at the Louisville Ice-Chest Factory, corner Tenth and Grayson streets. de12 d3

Cranberries.

40 BBLS. Choice Cape Cod and Wild Cranberries for sale by de19 d3 HIBBITT & SON.

Raisins and Fruit.

250 PACKAGES Choice Layer Raisins, Figs, Currants, Citron, &c., for sale by de15 d3 HIBBITT & SON.

Cider and Apples.

25 BBLS. Hike's Choice Crab Cider; 10 bbls. Hike's Choice sweet Cider; 25 bbls. Choice Apples; for sale by de19 d3 HIBBITT & SON.

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 218 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale prices only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d3m

Coal! Coal! Coal!

JUST received 40,000 bushels Peytona Cannel Coal, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price. F. DOLL & CO., de12 d13 No 87 West Market, below Third st.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against J. T. Clark, deceased, are requested to present them to me, proven as the law requires, on or before the 15th day of January next. If not presented within that time, no part of them will be paid.

S. W. KENNEDY, Trustee for J. T. Clark's Creditors. Elkton, Ky., Dec. 7, 1869. de9 dl,Jan15

Notice.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., } LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6, 1869. }

I HAVE secured the services of Mr. L. S. Todd, late of the firm of Bondurant & Todd, and of Mr. Wm. B. Richardson, a well known citizen, who will be associated with me as assistant State agents. S. K. FOOTE, d7 dlm Agent for States of Ky. and Tenn.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Bonds.

WE offer these seeking investments our 7 per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds at 85c and accrued interest. There is no safer investment in the United States. If requested, the Bonds will be registered. They can be had in sums to suit purchasers on application at the office of the Company. de7 d3d H. D. NEWCOMB, Pres't.

For Sale—A Valuable Cotton Plantation.

THE cotton plantation situated on Bayou Vidal, in Madison parish, Louisiana, belonging to the succession of R. C. and W. G. Dunbar, will be offered for sale by the Sheriff said parish on the 1st day of January, 1870. There are 1,500 acres in the tract, splendid steam gin, good dwelling and quarters, and plenty of hands.

Terms—$20,000 cash; balance in one, two, three, and four years.

The above plantation is six miles from the Mississippi river and twenty-five miles from Vicksburg.

For particulars address W. B. Brockett, Vicksburg, Miss. de5 d1Dec28

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, cough, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhœa, acidity, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb, $1 25; 12 lb, $18. Also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 25 per pound. C. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and all druggists and grocers everywhere; in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 319 West Main. no23 d3m

Laborers Wanted.

5,000 LABORERS wanted to work on levees in Madison, Pointe Coupee, St. James and Jefferson parishes, La. Work is commenced. Wages per month and board. Apply at the works, or to F. J. KENNEDY, Contractor, No. 56½ Baronne st., New Orleans, La. n30 dlm

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 22 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriage, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his studio—can give perfect satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or

NO PAY!

☞ Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc17 dlm

Something New.

THE undersigned have been appointed by the manufacturer sole agents for the State of Kentucky for the sale of the now celebrated Aluminum Pens. These pens are almost exclusively in use in all the Government Departments in Washington, and are indorsed by all the leading banking and commercial houses and public schools throughout the country as an entirely non-corrosive pen. They will never fail to give satisfaction. They are guaranteed as durable as 8 ordinary steel pens, and all perfect in a box. Samples can be had gratis of SHERRILL, PRATT & CO., Stationers, n28 dlm Louisville, Ky.

To the Public.

LOUIS WEBER is the only authorized agent for the sale of Sands' Ale for Louisville and vicinity. FRED. A. WHEELE, Sec. Sands' Ale Brewing Company. Louisville, Nov. 30, 1869. n27 dlm

Mules for Sale.

20 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 40 head 14 hands 3 inches 3-years old and fat, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. au21 dtf R. WATERS.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, jell 71 West Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

W. H. SHERMAN, Interior Decorator & Upholsterer,

Late of the Decorative and Upholstering Department of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods of all descriptions,

No. 257 Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

REFERENCES:

Louisville—J. Bridgeford, Ed. Wilder.
New Albany—W. S. Culbertson, W. A. Culbertson, R. G. McCord, John S. McDonald, L. Bradley, Mrs. Lapsley.
New York—Y. B. Chols and S. L. Solomons & Sons.
Paris—M. De Cripeny, Rue de Madeline. de12 eodlm

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

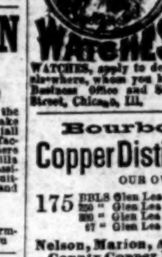
Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interests by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au21 WeSuM

TO SHOE DEALERS.

THE LOUISVILLE SHOE FACTORY, for the manufacture of Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine Boots and Shoes, is in successful operation. Prices reduced to correspond with the recent decline in gold. Send for sample or price list. E. L. STEVENS, N. E. cor. Market and Third, second floor. de4 deodlm



Manufactured by The National Watch Co., OF ELGIN, ILL.

Pronounced by Watch Makers, Railroad and Express men, East and West, to be the most correct Time Keepers made. Avoid parties who advertise to send Watches "C. O. D." PURPORTING to be of our make. We furnish none for that purpose. There are fraudulent imitations in market. To get GENUINE ELGIN WATCHES, apply to dealers in your own locality or elsewhere, whom you know to be honorable. Business Office and Sales Room 159 & 161 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Bourbon County Copper Distilled Whiskies,

OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lee AAA, 4 years old;
[illegible] " Glen Lee AA, 3 " "
[illegible] " Glen Lee A, 2 " "
67 " Glen Lee BB, 1 year old.

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

203 bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old;
250 bbls H. Logan's AA, 2 " "
425 bbls Nolin, 1 year old.

In store and for sale to the trade by W. H. WALKER & CO., oc30 25 Main st., bet. First and Second.

D. S. BENEDICT & SONS, General Commission Merchants, 111 Main st. LOUISVILLE, KY. CONSIGNMENTS and orders for purchases will receive prompt and careful attention. se8 dlm

FITCH & LINDSEY'S CELEBRATED WEATHER STRIPS

(Torrey's Patent), the Only Durable Strip in Use,

Will Keep Out the Cold, Rain, & Soot.

[illegible]

FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth Street,

Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.

☞ SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR. oc3 dlm-F,Su&Tu

LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Benjamin Edge Tools.

Tobacco and Plaining Knives made to any pattern. Mill Picks, Stone Cutters' and other Tools made to order. All work warranted. Send for price list. FACTORY—Corner Seventh and Duncan streets. ☞ Orders and job work can be left at the

Office, No. 89 Fourth Street, AT DUMESNIL & CO.'S. oc1 deodlm

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. — M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. — S. T. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,

51 Main street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

INSURANCE.

THE KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

Chartered and organized in 1839.

CAPITAL $543,698, Consisting of Premium Notes secured by Lien on the Property Insured.

THOMAS COLEMAN, President.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Stokes, Andrew Low, Joshua F. Speed, Joseph Monks, J. T. Tompkins, A. B. Semple, W. C. Hite, William Platt.

D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.

Office east side Fifth street, over the Franklin Bank.

Insures parties against loss by Fires on Buildings and Household Furniture therein contained.

All policies are issued for a period of six years.

On issue of the policy, the party insuring is required to give a note for the aggregate premium for six years and to pay in cash 10 per cent. of said note. On the expiration of the policy, the note is canceled, and no further payment beyond the above mentioned 10 per cent. is required, unless the Company meets with losses which it has not sufficient funds to discharge, in which case a pro rata call is made on all premium notes, and, by the 12th section of the company's charter, no member shall ever be required to pay more than 20 c. on each $100 insured in addition to the amount of premium note.

The average annual cost of insurance for the twelve years ending December 1, 1869, was:

On first-class buildings	17½ cents per $100
On second-class	[illegible]
On third-class	[illegible]
On fourth-class	[illegible]
On fifth class	[illegible]
On sixth-class	[illegible]
On seventh-class	[illegible]

Buildings are classified according to the manner and materials with which they are built, their surroundings and connections, and the business carried on therein.

The last annual report exhibits, Nov. 30, 1869:

Amount of policies at risk	$3,612,630 15
Amount of premium notes and cash as a fund liable to call	543,698 00
Amount of receipts for the year	11,749 96
Amount of losses	[illegible]
Amount of expenses	[illegible]
Amount of refund on old policies extended, &c.	606 00
Increase during the year of the amount insured	$11,286 00
Increase during the year of the premium notes	$73 671 00
	$10,420 00

de17 d4

J. ESTEN COOKE, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 120 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store. German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $200,000. Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $215,827 41.

No connection with the Board of Underwriters.

Risks taken on their merits. au3 SW&Fm

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1869, to execute the following work:

To grade, curb, and pave and macadamize Columbia street, from the west side of Fifteenth street to its intersection with the 20 foot alley running north of, and between Bank and Lytle streets.

To grade, curb, and pave and macadamize the 20-foot alley, from Clay street east to its intersection with first 20-foot alley, and between Broadway and Laurel street.

The above work to be done in accordance with the ordinance directing the same to be done.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor. MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 18, 1869. de19

Notice.

THE letting of the buildings for the House of Reform has been postponed until the 3d day of January (Monday), 1870, and sealed proposals will be received up to that day at Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. E. T. GAAR, A. C. VALLENDIGHAM, R. G. HUDSON, Commissioners. d17 dtd

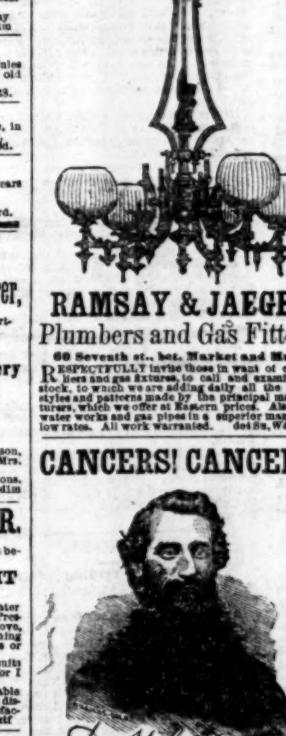
CANDIDATES.

APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.

We are authorized to announce Hon. G. W. WILLIAMS, of Hancock, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the First Appellate District at the ensuing August election. de19 eodtu

FOR COUNCILMAN.

W. B. Hamilton is a candidate for Councilman in the Seventh ward. de16 te

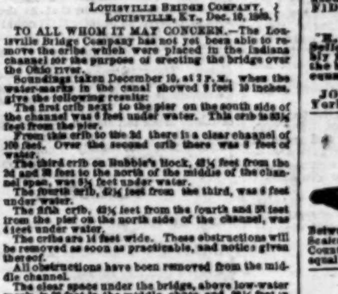


RAMSAY & JAEGER, Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

60 Seventh st., bet. Market and Main.

RESPECTFULLY invite those in want of chandeliers and gas fixtures to call and examine our stock, to which we are adding daily all the newest styles and patterns made by the principal manufacturers, which we offer at Eastern prices. Also fit up water works and gas pipes in a superior manner, at low rates. All work warranted. de8 Su, W&F3m

CANCERS! CANCERS!



Dr. W. C. Couden

OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (enclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 35 years' standing. Address

Dr. W. C. COUDEN, 135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky. no24 W&Sudawtim

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, } LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 16, 1869. }

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio river.

Soundings taken December 16, at 2 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following result:

The first crib or pier on the south side of the channel was 9 feet under water. This crib is [illegible] feet from the pier.

From this crib to the 2d there is a clear channel of [illegible] feet. Over the second crib there was [illegible] feet of water.

The third crib on Bubble's Rock, 42½ feet from the 2d and [illegible] feet to the north of the middle of the channel, was 8½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 42½ feet from the third, was 8 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 42½ feet from the fourth and 28 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 8 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 96 feet in the middle chute and 85 feet in the Indiana chute. W. B. HAMILTON, d14 dtf President L. Br. Co.

NEW GOODS FOR Christmas Presents!

LACE COLLARS 25 cts, 50 cts, and 75 cts.
Lace Handkerchiefs 50 cts, 75 cts, and $1.
Lace Sets 75 cts and $1.
Lace Chemisettes 75 cts and $1.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs 25 cts to $1.
Embroidered Collars 25 cts, 50 cts, and 75 cts.
Embroidered Sets 50 cts to $1 50.
Whalebone Corsets at $1 to $2.
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50.
Also a full line of latest styles of Linen Collars and Cuffs, at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, de14 103½ Fourth street.

WASHINGTON

[illegible]

LAWYERS.

JOHN L. ROBARDS, Attorney at Law HANNIBAL, MISSOURI. oc19 deodlm& wcowlm*

JAMES HARLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE for the present with Harlan & Newman, 180 W. Jefferson st., near Willard Hotel. d18 dlm

H. C. FINDELL

HAS resumed the PRACTICE OF LAW in Louisville. Office No. 75 Fifth street, between Main and Market. de6 dlm

TH. C. B. BRAMLETTE. — E. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE.............KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se1 dtf

REMOVAL.

Removed.

WE have removed the warerooms of the Louisville Glass Works from Sixth street to No. 115 Main street, five doors above Fourth street, north side. de6 C-J&E13 KRACK, REED & CO.

W. H. McKNIGHT. REMOVAL.

THE subscriber is now prepared to show his [illegible] and varied stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, CURTAINS, SHADES, &c., in his New Store, 146 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. de9 dlm W. H. McKNIGHT.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, artistic beauty, lightness, strength, and durability—is admirably adapted for the use of Rose-Pearl, [illegible] charges. Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the [illegible]

Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material.

Dental Cabinets 181 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. de12 eodtf

New Dental Notice.

By special arrangement with Dr. McClelland, I am permitted to offer to individual professional services the citizens of Louisville, in his office. I therefore take pleasure in announcing that charges for Artificial Teeth—Rose Pearl, Gold, Silver, are the lowest in the city for first-class work. My fees for operative dentistry are low.

C. S. WRIGHT, D. D.

Office with Dr. McClelland, 181 Third st.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 dly

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

H. F. GIVEN, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR

AND

General Commission Merchant, No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS. au3 d6m

HOTELS.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON............PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

Exclusive Furs and Cloaks AT MORRIS LEVI'S,

Market Street, between Third and Fourth.

LADIES IN WANT OF

VELVET CLOAKS, ASTRACAN CLOAKS, SEALSKIN CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, CHINCHILLA AND BEAVER CLOAKS, ETC.,

Will find the largest stock and lowest prices at my store. 100 All-wool Beaver Cloaks, in tan and drab, new styles, at $5 each—a great bargain. de3 dlm

AVOID IMPURE AND UNWHOLESOME

MUSTARDS, SPICES, COFFEE, AND YEAST POWDER, AS ALSO BAD INKS, BLUES, &c.

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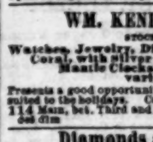

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Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, DECEMBER 19 & 20.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

New Books.

G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway, New York, have just published several new and attractive books. Among them "Christopher Kendrick—His Life and Adventures," by Joseph Hatton; "Wonders of the Deep—A Companion to Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature," by M. Schele De Vere; "Letters from the East," by Wm. Cullen Bryant; and "The Mystic Bell—A Wonder Story for Young People." These books have all been received at F. A. Crump & Co.'s, 80 Fourth street, Louisville.

II.

Fairy Tales.

One of the most attractive juvenile books for the holidays is a volume just published by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, entitled "Fairy Tales for Little Folks, by Madame La Comtesse de Segur, nee Rostopchine." The stories, five in number, are translated from the French by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters, the translators of the Muhlbach novels. The volume is elegantly bound in cloth, and contains several handsome illustrations. For sale by Dake & Helmes, Fourth street, between Main and Market.

III.

Horses, Butter, and Eggs.

The San Francisco Bulletin tells the Californians that they are a very remarkable people; that they go to Ohio for dray-horses when they could raise them in unlimited numbers for themselves more cheaply than Ohio raises them; and to Illinois for eggs because they think the egg business too small a thing for a true Californian to follow; while as for butter, it is, in their view, easier, or at any rate more respectable, to purchase that which has come two or three thousand miles, and is therefore stale, than to be troubled with the picayunish business of making it, and so having it fresh. The Californians inhabit a magnificent country, but they have a great deal to learn, and, unfortunately, they don't seem to be apt scholars.

IV.

Russian Opera.

A troupe of Russians are now giving in New York a series of Russian operas. So far the specimens of Russian musical composition have been rather poor, in fact next to nothing. The novelty of their personal appearance, costumes, language and acting, and the queer sort of music they give, have attracted and amused a few people, but their music is very much like their names—has no spell in it. Altogether, the experiment of bringing this semi-barbaric entertainment to this country has not paid any more than a Chinese orchestra or an Esquimaux ballet troupe would have done. You see, folks who drink train oil by the pint, and lunch on a pound of tallow, cannot have much music in their souls.

V.

Putnam.

The January number of Putnam's Magazine is a very attractive one. The following is the list of contents: Cuba and Spain; American Hotels, by a Cosmoplitan; Sketches in Color, Part II.; Concerning Charlotte, Part I., author of "Still-Life in Paris;" Ad Meipsum, Rev. S. W. Duffield; In the Departments, W. H. Babcock; Harvest, Edgar Fawcett; Thawed Out, M. L. Bissell; A French Salon, Shirley Hyde; A Woman's Right—I, Mary Clemmer Ames; Linguistics, the New Philology, Prof. J. G. R. McElroy; Father Hyacinthe and his Church, John Bigelow; Brevities, the Princess Biddy; Table Talk, Charlton T. Lewis; Literature at Home, R. H. Stoddard. Not the least interesting of these articles is that on Father Hyacinthe and his Church, from the pen of Mr. John Bigelow. Accompanying the article is a steel portrait of the *Pere*.

VI.

A Hen Affair.

That hen affair, called "The Woman's Suffrage Association," still keeps up a continuous and deafening cackling. They meet, resolve that they will; that men are brutes, and that they want their rights, and, after several hours of garrulity, they disband. A Mrs. Summerby (a name that has a Dickensish sound by the way) held forth at the last one of these cackling matches, and declared it was "always a pleasure to be among those proscribed by society (is Mrs. Summerby a 'soiled dove,' that she so enjoys proscription?). Woman should put her shoulder to the wheel." By all means let the alabaster and drooping shoulders of the fair suffragers be put to the wheel, provided it is the spinning-wheel, and not the wheel of fortune, which cannot be turned by even the whitest and dimpliest of shoulders around to the petticoat-suffrage stop. If poor Summerby, who may this moment be darning his socks or bending his fragile form over the wash-tub, or perhaps soothing the infantile anguish of a young Summerby with a bear story, is not too crest-fallen and cowed, let him mildly protest against Mrs. Boadicea Semiramide Deboots Summerby making such a guy of herself and the illustrious name of Summerby a bye-word.

VII.

A Boston Debauche.

The carnal-minded young roundheads of Boston have broken out of the bonds of that rigid and saintly Puritanism which has hitherto enthralled them, and now indulge in the German with beef-tea as the only refreshment. Such open and shameless debauchery and dissipation naturally shocks the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, who see in all this the coming downfall of young Boston. Beef-tea may be so ingeniously concocted by some of the inventive geniuses of the Hub, that it may be a more insidious and powerful fuddler of the brain and legs than the most approved brands of rifled whisky. A careful analysis of the chemical properties of Boston beef-tea may reveal the presence of intoxicating properties never before suspected. This partiality for beef-tea looks suspicious. The Professor of Chemistry at Harvard should be interviewed, and the evil stopped before the horrible habit is fixed upon the rising dancing men of New England, upon whom the destinies of the whole country are in future to rest. Catnip-tea and arrow-root "lady fingers" would then be the coming refreshment for the stalwart and athletic sons of the tropical regions of Massachusetts.

VIII.

Lippincott for January

Is a very acceptable holiday number, and is rather better than the preceding numbers. Anthony Trollope's "Vicar of Bullhampton" is continued. "The Persecuted Woman," a bright little story by E. Elcourt, is given. "The Fairy and the Ghost," a Christmas tale, by F. R. Stockton, *apropos*. "On Christmas Eve," a meditative poem by Edgar Fawcett, is equally timely. "Our Capitol," by W. R. Hopper, is a readable article on a current topic. "Sue and I," by W. A. Thompson, is as fresh and crisp as new lettuce. Lucy Hopper's poem, "The Singer," is delicate and descriptive. "The Philosophy of Self Importance," by Edward Spencer, is quaint and racy. "Beyond the Breakers," the novel being published in this magazine, is continued. James Ross Snowden, who has for years been connected with the Philadelphia Mint, contributes an interesting article on "International Coinage." "Going an Errand" is the taking title of a clever Christmas story by an author whose name is withheld. Wm. Syke's article on "Literary Lunatics" is queer and graphic. The "Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day" are full of pleasant chat on the matters of the day.

IX.

Rossa and Rochefort.

The election of O'Donovan Rossa to the English House of Commons and Rochefort to the French Corps Legislatif cannot but result in injury to the impracticable republicanism of these two theoretical and chimerical champions of the people who have chosen them. Rochefort can do nothing but rant and foam at the mouth, for a detective in plain clothes will always be near him to put an invisible extinguisher upon him for "disturbing the public safety." Rossa in the House of Commons, and the county of Tipperary, which sent him there, under martial law and swarming with British soldiers, does not look very favorable for Ireland. Even if these men who have been thus thrust forward into false positions do manage to annoy their governments, it will only result in causing the reins to be drawn tighter in France and Ireland. Those who are interested in the triumph of republicanism in Great Britain and on the continent will find small cause for rejoicing in the election of Rochefort and Rossa. The enemies of republicanism themselves could not have devised a more ingenious and swift method of putting the cause at a disadvantage than the misguided constituents of these two representatives of impracticable republicanism will have done in electing them.

X.

The Escort Famine.

Last summer at many of the principal watering places a beau famine prevailed, much to the annoyance of the "maidens standing with reluctant feet" upon the brink of bellehood. A cry now comes up from various localities of an equally distressing kind; a wail for escorts fills the air and makes heavy the hearts of girls who are "amiable and nice but not pretty, my dear." Some of the dear creatures look upon this "Round-about" as a species of walking encyclopedia of data and panacea, and question accordingly. One says there are really not enough young men to go round so that each shall have a whole escort to herself to all of the entertainments. Another, that the expenses of a carriage several times a week, gloves, etc., make such a frightful hole in the Escort of the Period's purse that he will ruin himself in a winter. Another, that the Escort should not be put to such an expense, nor should the lady consent to place herself habitually under such obligations, involving so much pecuniary outlay; others that paterfamilias should either escort mademoiselle to the party or provide transportation for his dear child and her adorer in waiting. Like all great questions which from time to time agitate society, the escort problem must be settled by those most interested in the meeting of society from a dilemma. "Those who dance must pay the fiddler."

XI.

Mourning the Dead.

Whenever an honorable member of the House of Representatives or the Senate dies while Congress is away from the Capital in committees created for the purpose of traveling during the summer at the expense of the country, the peripatetic law-givers continue their holiday wanderings until Congress meets again, when the dismal farce is enacted officially announcing the death of the member who may have been six months in his grave. The "calamity" of "the loss of one of our purest and noblest statesmen" being an official calamity merely, is politically mourned for in a politically official way. Half of the Senate might die during a recess, and the absurd habit of announcing their deaths would be gone through with just the same, although the people had been worn out months before with reading of their biographies, last words, wills, anecdotes of their early youth, funerals, pall-bearers and epitaphs. These hum-drum mockings of the dead by a lot of boisterous members getting off cut and dried speeches, full of stereotyped twaddle and reeking with "my personal relations with the distinguished dead," are in dreadfully bad taste. It often happens, too, that a member dies who has been hunted down and abused by everybody in Congress, and forthwith all the Congressional "Trays, Blanches and Sweethearts" start off in full eulogistic cry about a man they have vilified and slandered ever since they have known him. Congressional grief, manufactured over a six months deceased member, is very stale and hypocritical, and is about as true as their certificates "on honor" about their stationery, their patriotism, their personal integrity or their freedom from the suspicion of bribery and corruption.

XII.

A Morsel for Little Folks.

In the city of Berlin, and in a great many of the small villages of Germany, all the little children belong to a "Society for the Protection of Animals and the Preservation of Plants." That is, they all agree not to steal birds' eggs, or destroy their nests—not to tread on plants or tear the roots out of the moist warm earth and leave them to wither and die—not to beat the cows and horses, or throw stones at the chickens, as cruel, thoughtless children often do, and when scolded by their parents declare "it was just for fun." Now, everybody likes to see little folks enjoying themselves, and it is easy to see that there is plenty of fun in a romping, racing game of blind-man's buff, in snowballing, skating and puss in the corner, when the weather is fine, or in dancing, tableaux, paper dolls, jackstraws, and quieter games when the cold or rain keeps people indoors; but what possible amusement can there be in watching a poor old chicken, with its leg all bleeding, limping about a farmyard? Had you not a great deal rather open the window and scatter crumbs of bread on the sill for the starving little birds who can't find anything to eat at this season of the year, no matter how industriously they scratch and peck under the leaves and in the grass, than to set traps for them or harm them in any way? To be sure you would, and it will make you happier than to tie a tin-kettle to a dog's tail, or to blow off the parrot's tail with a bunch of fire-crackers, as a naughty boy did not long ago, for you will feel that you have done what is kind and gentle and good. If you want a hearty laugh, and don't want to get into mischief either, just take the cat and when she is dressed up in Dolly's clothes see if she hasn't the most comical look in the world. It doesn't hurt her at all, and when she sits up in a dress shawl and bonnet, with her paws crossed in front of her, her funny, solemn look and bristling whiskers will make you laugh yourself into a jelly. Only don't take a white cat, whatever you do. White cats in Louisville are certainly not handsome.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Washington's body-servant died again the other day.

A gay and dashing daughter of P. T. Barnum is said to have eloped from her husband not long ago.

Cornelius Conroy, sixty years of age, living at Barberry Hill, Mass., was choked to death by a piece of meat the other day, while eating his dinner.

Hon. John S Caskie, who died in Richmond, Va., last Wednesday, was a Representative in Congress from that district for the eight years immediately preceding the war.

Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, publishes "A Diary in the East," describing the recent tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt, Turkey and the Crimea.

The Presidential brother-in-law, Gen. Fred. Dent, has just bought, it is said, a villa on Georgetown Hights for $19,000. A Radical paper tells us that Dent was poor when he went to the White House.

Mrs. James Fisk, Jr., who lives in a Boston house four stories high, has upwards of four hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewels. She has a set of diamond earrings, brooch, and cross for necklace, that is valued at thirty thousand dollars.

M. Meurice, it is said, has just purchased, for sixteen hundred pounds sterling, the MS. of a novel, by Victor Hugo, entitled "The Crime of the Second of December." The publisher of "L'Homme qui Rit," it is also said, has declined to publish it.

Col. Pierson, of New York, has one of the cleverest fathers-in-law that this country has recently produced. His name is old man Rhodes, of Providence, R. I. When his daughter, Augusta, married Col. Pierson, one day last week, he gave her a house in New York worth sixty thousand dollars, and fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks.

The Chicago Times says of "Wils" Schaffer, of Freeport, Illinois, whom Grant has recently appointed Governor of Utah: "Schaffer is perhaps the only man in America (not even excepting his friend Ben. Butler) who could be reasonably expected to 'hold his own' with the Sultan of Salt Lake. He can 'blow' stronger, swear louder, and drink more whisky than any other political swash-buckler in the whole list of what Senator Drake called 'Grant's d—d old bar-room cronies.' He is nearly as suitable a person for Governor of Utah as Ben Butler would be for cashier of the Federal treasury."

Mrs. Therese Yelverton has written a letter to the Philadelphia Literary Gazette, expressing her regret at the purpose of Mr. Wilkie Collins to make her "infelicitous marriage the basis for another novel, more than twenty," she says, "having been founded upon the affair already," and especially complaining that the advertisement of "Man and Wife" says that the union, "like that of Major Yelverton and Therese Longworth, was illegal." Mrs. Yelverton is determined to have it remembered that her marriage has been pronounced legal by the highest courts, and that she holds a judgment for maintenance which would be enforced cou d her faithless husband be found.

Of the late Senator Fessenden Don Piatt says in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial: "Senator Fessenden was unquestionably an eminent man. But he was also a disagreeable one. Cold and distant in his manner, he was dyspeptic in habit, and about as unpleasant to his allies as he was hateful to his opponents. He was of high-toned integrity, and sought through life to do his duty; but he had not the breadth of mind nor the habits of study that go to make up the statesman. He represented faithfully his locality, and never got beyond its narrow, mean interests and bigotry. In the olden time, before the war, he was to New England what Toombs and Davis were to the South, and it was remarked that he fairly met his opponents by fighting them with their own weapons."

"Mack," of the Cincinnati Enquirer, claims that he was the inventor of the business of "interviewing." In his last Washington letter he says: "The first 'interview' that was thought of sufficient interest to be generally copied by the press of the country was written by me from Crawfordsville, Georgia, about a year after the close of the war. It was the result of a two days' sojourn at the home of Alexander H. Stephens, and correctly gave the opinions of that eminent statesman on the causes and consequences of the rebellion. It was published in the Cincinnati Commercial, and was reproduced immediately in all the great papers of the East and the West. Encouraged by this success, I made it a point to 'interview' every man of prominence whom I met on the trip I was then making through the South, and before I returned I had done up about half a dozen of them."

The Boston Traveller says that Mounykyan, a young Burman, came to this country about ten years ago, as an attendant of Mrs. Hibburd, a returning missionary. He was not then converted to Christianity, but wished to remain here to learn the English language, in order to act as an interpreter on his return home. He soon became a Christian, and has pursued his education with a view to becoming a missionary among his countrymen. Some years later a young Burman woman came over. Mounykyan saw her, became interested in her, and aided her also in obtaining an American education, and last spring they were married. He has worked his way along, paying the expenses both of her education and his own; earning money chiefly by lecturing about the country on Burman life and customs, and has accumulated a sum sufficient to pay their passage back to Burmah by the overland route. He goes out independent of all societies.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Last Hours Before Adjournment—Appearance of the State Capital—The Work of the Session—How Long the Session will Last—Consulting Constituents—Penitentiary Reform, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18, 1869.

Pursuant to adjournment the two houses met this morning at a quarter before eleven. Neither in Senate nor House was there a call of the roll, and consequently for all practical purposes a quorum was present. Before going to the State-house I heard it had been intimated that Messrs. Johnson and Webb were to run the Senate at this matutinal session, the one taking the chair, and the other making and voting upon a resolution to adjourn. In the House it was said to be deemed altogether unnecessary that any other than Judge Bunch should be in attendance, he and his ponderous gavel being at all times equal to any question of adjournment. The fact, however, by no means justified these reputed arrangements, as quite a number of Senators appeared in their seats, and the House presented a proportionably respectable representation. Of course very little business was done. Each House was called to order by its respective Speaker, and very soon afterward a resolution for adjournment was presented and adopted *sine die*.

THE APPEARANCE TO-DAY.

Frankfort to-day appears in a somewhat different guise from that which it has worn for the past two weeks. The town has relapsed into its normal state, and appears now a very quiet, sober, and orderly place. True, here and there a legislator may be seen, but, like Othello, his "occupation's gone;" and, instead of strutting around the streets, as he did yesterday, "in all the pride and pomp and circumstance" of a member of the Kentucky Legislature, he rather reminds one of an uneasy ghost wandering about the Stygean stream. Well, these disconsolate gentlemen have at all events the satisfaction of knowing that Charon, in the shape of the iron-horse, will transport them before the day is over toward the elysium of their homes.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Very little has thus far been done by the present Legislature, either to approve or condemn. Beyond the election of a United States Senator no important legislative event has occurred. The two weeks of the session have rather been employed in getting ready for business than doing it, so that when the General Assembly re-convenes on the 5th of January it will doubtless enter at once earnestly upon the work of legislation. In the meantime the recess affords members an opportunity for

CONSULTING THEIR CONSTITUENTS

upon several matters of interest to be legislated upon before the close of the session, not the least important of which are certain railroad projects, insurance, immigration, and the conventional interest bill. The more honorably gentlemen consult the feelings and wishes of the people on these subjects, the more likely is their legislation to redound to the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth.

DURATION OF THE SESSION.

From what I have seen and heard, I am satisfied that the present session will be a long one, extending considerably beyond the prescribed sixty days. I understand it is in contemplation by some of the members to oppose the reassembling of the Legislature next year, thereby conforming, or seeking to conform, literally to the provision for biennial sessions. If the attempt should be really made, it will certainly fail; for, though a wise man has declared that "the world is governed too much," it is nevertheless true that annual Legislative sessions are a necessity.

THE CAPITAL HOTEL.

Captain McGill has made the Capital a really first-class hotel, and, as a natural consequence, his house, capacious as it is, will be filled to its utmost capacity during the winter. The observation of your correspondent, as well as of the rest of his guests, irresistibly induces the conclusion that the Captain is an adept in that most difficult art, "keeping a hotel."

THE PENITENTIARY.

On the reassembling of the General Assembly one or more bills proposing a reorganization of the Kentucky Legislature will be presented. There is, I am satisfied, a disposition to make some change in the penitentiary system, though how far this change will extend it is of course impossible at this time to predict with any degree of accuracy. Two candidates for keeper have thus far been spoken of—Col. J. Stoddard Johnston and Mr. South, both very excellent and capable gentlemen. The prospects of the latter are, as far as I can judge, decidedly in the ascendant.

PERSONAL.

General John C. Breckinridge is still in Frankfort. A great many gentlemen have, of course, availed themselves of the opportunity to call upon the favorite son of Kentucky. Col. S. B. Churchill, Secretary of State, leaves Frankfort to-day for St. Louis, where he will probably be detained by business and pleasure until January. Z.

YUBA DAM.

He is at the Capital Hotel.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

It required a column of Cincinnati Commercial for Don Piatt to let the world know that he boards at "the Arlington" and that "the Arlington" is a good hotel. A very few lines from my facile pen will put the world in possession of the fact that *I* board at "the Capital," room No. 62, just opposite the Christian Church. Captain McGill, with his proverbial hospitality, invited me to make him a visit, and as busy as I was I consented to come. My first intentions were to stay only a couple of years or so, but after being here a couple of days I concluded to postpone my departure indefinitely. And why not, pray? Could one find a better place? I trow not, and as one must be somewhere as long as he resides upon Seward's real estate, why not seek the best places? I doth, and, ergo, I am here. The Captain also keeps a string band.

A PLEASANT ACQUAINTANCE.

A mutual friend brought the Legislature into my room and introduced it to me. After the embarrassment natural to the occasion had somewhat worn off, I found it to be as chatty and agreeable a public body as any one would desire to meet. Since then we have become intimate friends. I have known the name of the future Senator for several days, but was bound in honor not to divulge, and I have not. (You will notice that with other bad habits I have discarded grammar.)

My friend, the Legislature, is young, good-looking, intellectual, exceedingly well dressed, and feeds remarkably well, as most of it boards with us. Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. it goes over to the other Capitol and imposes taxes on the people. Between the hours of 9 P. M. and 9 A. M. my friend the Legislature plays away those taxes at poker. It is well.

DIFFICULTIES SMOOTHED AWAY.

At the very commencement of the session there were some heart-burnings and tears, and I fear me a few fearful oaths. It came about in this way: Listen! You know that a Kentuckian without an office is like a twenty-year old boy, without a watch—a miserable, pitiable object, ready for marriage or any other mode of suicide. Well, when the Legislature convened, each member was accompanied by all of his constituents, unto whom, it is reasonable to suppose, he had made such pledges as, in his judgment, would go to make his election sure. At any rate, each and every cussed constituent demanded of his member, as a matter of right, an office with more pay and less work than falls to the lot of the poor member. Need I tell you that some of them were disappointed? Alas, I must. Now you must know that a defeated candidate stays here three days after the election. The first day is devoted to drinking and denouncing his member. The second is headachy and sulky. The third morning he meets his member, who says:

"John, you feel hard toward me. I know it; but how could I help it?"

"Colonel, I think I have good reason for thinking hard of you. I don't see how you could do it."

"John, I cannot explain it to you. There are wheels within wheels; but you know this: I love you like a brother. I always have loved you. My father loved your father and mother, and you seem like blood kin to me."

"Colonel, I suppose you are right. I was excited at the time, and took the second drink, and said things I regret now. Forgive me!"

"Forgive *you*, John. Great God! If I had known the responsibilities of this position I would never have consented to make the race. So help me God, John, I would not make an enemy of *you* to be President of the United States. I am distracted. Let us have a drink."

So it ends in a drunken hugging match, and Alla (not Hensley) be praised. The world moves on. The eternal fitness of things is illustrated, and the consequential harmony of the spheres exemplified.

"God and liberty!"

DON PIATT.

The opening paragraph of this letter is not to be construed against D. P. Far otherwise. He is my model correspondent. I admire his bold, original thoughts, and his audacious way of expressing them. I admire the Commercial for leading his letters as much as I shall disadmire you if you do not lead this. The day for carrying one's opinions bottled up in one's coat pocket, and pretending to be what you are not, has passed by. Look at the front rank of any enterprise and see who you find there. Independent, fearless men—and women.

After this I intend to be a Don Piatt. Intelligent minds will discover a striking resemblance between this letter and many of D. P's very best. I have been a Don Juan and am tired of it. At times it is rather pleasant, but at the end of the year it don't pay. I can't be a Don Cæsar de Bazan because, well—they are not padded. I could be a Don Key, I suppose, but a glance at our public men shows that it is too late to win any thistles in that line. Don Quixote and Don Piatt remain. My choice is made. Increase my salary. YUBA DAM.

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 14, 1869.

☞ The Clarendon (Iowa) Herald says: "One night, not long since, neighbors so-and-so went to bed, in their new house, which was a log one, by the way, and not very tight. In the night they were awakened by a cry, at first faint, but increasing in volume until it filled the entire house. They at once crawled out of bed and instituted a search. After considerable hunting, they found their infant out of doors. It had rolled from the bed, between the logs, and was lying on the ground outside."

☞ During the past year Jefferson county, Indiana, has manufactured $3,354,000 worth of taxable articles. During the same time there were manufactured and sold 120,000 barrels of beer and ale; 1,800,000 cigars, and 8,800 gallons of whisky.

☞ The St. Louis Republican has the following head lines over its summary of crime: "Footprints of the Damned," "City Slums and Country Sleuthhounds," "A Record of Blood, Burglary, Forgery, etc," "Graded by Caste and Scientifically Set Forth."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Recess—The Census Bill—Last Year's Farce—How the Money Goes—Sumner and the Doctors—Kentuckians About—Rumsey Wing—"Not that Paper."

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1869.

It is settled that, with the exception of the census bill, no act of public importance will be considered in Congress before the holidays. In the olden times, when public duty was binding on the conscience of our legislators, Congress never took a recess over the time limited by law; but neither law nor the Constitution is respected in these latter days, and so each year there is a recess of two weeks taken, so the well-paid, fat and saucy Congressmen may go home or elsewhere, and enjoy themselves at Uncle Sam's expense. It was at first proposed that the recess should extend from December 15 to January 5, but leading Senators swore (Senators do swear) they wouldn't tolerate such an idea, and it was agreed to adjourn over from December 22 to January 5. That is the present understanding.

THE CENSUS BILL

must necessarily go through before the first of January, for, in the event of failure, the census would be taken under the old system. As the new mode proposed will give employment to a horde of hungry placemen, otherwise unprovided for by the administration, the bill is pretty certain to become a law. But the indications are that the Democrats will vote against it in a body, on account of the feature above and others only less objectionable.

THE FARCE OF LAST YEAR.

Last year, when the Presidential election was pending, the Radicals made a great outcry about economy and retrenchment. Washburne, of Illinois, Grant's chief fugleman, at the head of the Appropriation Committee, cut down every estimate to absurdly low figures—all for effect, of course. The result is there must be a deficiency bill reported to cover the amount, which swells up to tens of millions. The estimates for the next fiscal year are nearly fifty millions over that of the present; and as there is no need of pretense, now that the Radicals control the whole machinery of government, the amounts will be voted by the Congress.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

A practice sprung up within a few years, having its origin, I believe, during the war, that continues, but which ought to be stopped. The members of the Cabinet, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, all ride in conveyances at the public expense. Any or all of these officials may, and do, order their carriages and horses for private convenience and not for public service, and Uncle Samuel foots the bill. But I am not as yet able to point out the fund from which the bill is liquidated. Inquiries were made at the Treasury the other day by a Congressman touching the subject, but he was unable to get any information. I fancy a resolution will be offered in Congress bearing on the matter, which may develop the desired information.

SUMNER AND THE DOCTORS.

The Massachusetts Senator loves notoriety as well as he does the colored gentlemen and ladies. He thirsts for the sensational as much as does Henry Ward Beecher, or that other pink of propriety, Mrs. Beecher Stowe. In truth, Sumner is nothing if not sensational. His last effort for the darkies is directed against the Washington doctors. Now these men have a chartered society, with a code which, I suppose, is something like the famous "code of ethics" of the Louisville doctors. It was made long ago; made before panniers and chignons carried everything by storm; made when the culled gemmen aspired to shine as barbers and boot-blacks, rather than in the halls of legislation. And so it doesn't recognize the right of the black to become a member of said society. And this "is opposed to the age of civilization," exclaimed the pompous Senator the other day. Whereupon he offered a resolution to ascertain what legislation is necessary to compel the white doctors to admit the negro doctors to equality. Otherwise the charter of said society is to be annulled, and the committee will report a bill. It will be some consolation to your Louisville doctors, however, to know that the eminent Senator does not propose to extend its provisions to Kentucky at present. But if Bland Ballard's court has the right to take jurisdiction over police cases because your State constitution doesn't allow the negro to testify, why, then, when the fifteenth amendment is proclaimed adopted, and Kentucky refuses to bow down and worship the ebony idol, the Louisville medical gents must take the consequences—which are, negro and the code of ethics; otherwise, no negro no ethics. But they do say some of the committee laugh at Sumner; but the Washington doctors damn him with hearty good will.

KENTUCKIANS ABOUT.

There is quite a crowd of Kentuckians here, mostly Radicals, who rather look down in lofty contempt on common men, but are intimate and loving towards those in office. There are plenty of these fellows, stalwart, and some even intelligent, who could make more money at splitting rails or some other respectable business. But office has a charm for them; in fact I suspect they turned renegade for that very purpose, and nothing will satisfy their craving maw excepting office. Well, as the old negro preacher said, "Blessed am dey dat don't 'spect much, for they are not gwyne to be disappointed." Most of these fellows will soon return cursing the ingratitude of party and regretting (it is to be hoped) that they didn't continue Democrats and honest men. Among these, however, I will not class.

R. RUMSEY WING,

lately appointed minister to Ecuador. He is a bright fellow, genial and clever, and will undoubtedly fill the place with credit to himself. He will be confirmed, and has determined to accept the place. Pay—$7,500 per year in gold, which is not much after all, considering the earthquakes, yellow fever, &c., which frequent Quito, the capital.

NOT THAT PAPER, BUT ANOTHER.

The Morning News announces to-day that "Col. Wm. H. Spencer, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is here!" seeking the Assessorship of the Fourth Kentucky district. If the Colonel aforesaid has nothing better to recommend him to office than the "Courier-Journal" his chances are slim. That paper is popular in Kentucky and with Democrats; but Grant & Co. don't take stock in it. And they don't take stock either in your new Radical paper. But they want other fellows to do it. Artemus Ward (poor fellow!) said he was willing that "every one of his relations should spend their last drop of blood in the war," and Grant is willing that every one of the Kentucky Radicals shall spend their last dollar in the vain hope of establishing a Radical newspaper on that uncongenial soil. X. L.

P. S.—Spencer belongs to the Commercial (Rad.) that is to be. Capt. J. M. Fidler, of Lebanon, with Spencer also, wants to supplant Mulholland as Assessor of the Fourth District.

EDUCATIONAL.

McDonald and Blackburn's School History of the United States.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Please allow an old ex-teacher, who speaks from no personal partiality for the authors, to express his opinion of a new school history, in part from the pen of a Louisville school principal, entitled "A Southern School History of the United States, from the earliest discoveries to the present time, by W. N McDonald, A. M., Principal of the Male High School, Louisville, Ky., and J. S. Blackburn, Principal of the Alexandria High School, Va."

The first criticism to be made touching this new school book is its title—"A Southern School History"—which really does the work an injustice, as leading some minds to the conclusion that it is a sectional book, intended to pander to the sectional prejudice of the South against the North; whereas, after an attentive reading of all the portions of the book wherein such sectional feeling would naturally be exhibited, it will be seen that its tone is not partisan at all, but that of the calm and impartial historian. As compared with most similar books now in use, especially Eastern books, this should be called "The Non-sectional School History," and as such should be entitled to a preference over all the "Goodrich's Histories" and "Parley Histories" now in the hands of our children. Nor is the public generally aware of the monstrous absurdities which are drilled into the heads of our children through these "school histories" and "school geographies" of Eastern manufacture. The following illustration, recently met with, may suffice to justify this remark, for it is from a very popular, and, indeed, in many respects, very useful series of text-books—"Guyot's School Geographies:"

"The United States is a great republic, which, for the convenience of the people living in it, is divided into portions called States or Territories, like a great house divided into many rooms" (!!) It is needless to comment on the double falsehood here taught the child—false politically and false historically—by way of preparing the next generation of voters for consolidation, with all State lines practically wiped out.

Now the superiority of Prof. McDonald's School History lies greatly in the fact that it aims simply to state historical truths without so framing the statement as to make it support any partisan, political, or sectional theory. And this too notwithstanding it calls itself a Southern History.

And this feature of the work, in addition to the fact that it is a remarkably well-digested compend of history, written in a plain and easy style, and every way well adapted to the end of having our children intelligent concerning the important events in their country's history, should gain for this book a place in the schools of every section of the country, to the exclusion of most of the school histories of the United States, so-called, now in vogue.

Of course no one would think of "reviewing" a school compend of the great historical facts in the History of the United States from the discovery of Columbus, in 1492, to the finishing of the Pacific railroad, in 1869. Suffice it to say that Messrs. McDonald and Blackburn have compressed with remarkable judgment and skill into 500 pages, 12mo., the leading facts within that period. And they have exhibited equal skill in the use of all the contrivances for making the statement interesting to young scholars and to impress the facts upon the memory.

There is not one in a score of professional men who will not find this compend very fascinating in the way of refreshing their memories as to the dates and circumstances of the important events in our history. It is a "first-class" book. R.

☞ The old Southern Hotel in New York is to be made the largest hotel in America. It will have seven hundred rooms, fifteen hundred windows, two thousand doors, fifty corridors, seven acres of carpeting, and will accommodate two thousand guests. Two millions is invested.

☞ Mack writes that $700 a week is not considered a high figure for rooms and accommodations at the Arlington. There are two families living there at the rate of $50,000 per annum each. One is the family of Gen. Fremont, and the other of a private citizen of Washington, who thinks he saves money by the operation.

THE PARSON'S LAST.

"Wine and Rank Poison, Milk and Blood" from "the Senator from Tennessee."

Brownlow's "Personal Explanation" in the Senate.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

THE CONVENTION

recently called to amend the constitution of Tennessee has not been called in accordance with law. It is revolutionary and unconstitutional. What Governor Senter may feel it his duty to do in the premises I am not advised; but if I were Governor and the convention should attempt to meet and carry out their revolutionary measures I would disperse them by the State troops. I am satisfied that the present General Assembly is fatally bent upon mischief.

SENTER'S LEGACY.

When I retired from the office of Governor, I left to Governor Senter the legacy of fifteen hundred State militia, armed and equipped and in the field. The so-called Conservatives raised the mad-dog cry of high taxes in sustaining a standing army, oppression, &c. Governor Senter was induced to disband them. I have no quarrel with him for doing so, but had I been Governor at the time I would have distributed those troops in the rebellious counties, and held the election under the franchise law, thereby securing a Republican Legislature. As already stated, large numbers of Republicans, both on the Senter and Stokes tickets, offered themselves for the Legislature. This fact, and the manner in which the registration was manipulated, taken in connection with the statements made concerning the State militia, will sufficiently explain why a Conservative Legislature was returned. But certainly no reasonable man can justly hold me responsible for these facts nor for their results.

After the election was over and the returns were known, I published a brief letter—not necessary now to quote at length—in which I stated that in no event would

ANDREW JOHNSON

be elected United States Senator. This publication was called forth by the charge being freely made in certain Republican journals that I had formed an alliance with Johnson and the Conservatives. I have not seen Andrew Johnson, nor have I spoken to him, since the winter of 1865, when he left Nashville for Washington, to be inaugurated as Vice President of the United States—an occasion upon which he is said to have figured on a scale "as large as life and twice as natural." When I form an alliance with Andrew Johnson to promote his personal aims or otherwise to aid in advancing the corrupt Democracy of the country, it will be when I shall have become lost to all sense of honor and shame, blind to all the teachings of the code of morals contained in the Bible, and steeped to the chin and nose in personal and political profligacy.

THE DEFEAT OF ANDREW JOHNSON

as a candidate for the United States Senate, after his most untiring efforts, and those of his friends for an election, and after, as is alleged, large bets had been made upon his success, vindicates my prediction referred to.

HON. HENRY COOPER,

who was elected on the 22d of October last, to succeed Hon. Joseph S. Fowler as United States Senator, is an old-line Whig. He was a Union man before, since and during the war. He was never a Johnson man. He is one of the numerous gentlemen of the legal profession whom I commissioned as judge of a circuit while Governor of Tennessee. He has no disabilities upon him to be removed.

While I cannot speak from personal knowledge, having had no conversation or correspondence with him on the subject, I take the responsibility of saying I doubt not he will yield a fair and just support to President Grant and his administration. From a long personal and official acquaintance with Mr. Cooper I am prepared to say of him that he is a gentleman of culture and ability. By the

EXPRESSIONS AND PLEDGES

of the leading Conservative journals of the State, and especially by the distinct platform upon which the Conservatives elected Governor Senter, the members of the Legislature were bound by every obligation of good faith, honor, and consistency to adopt the fifteenth amendment. Their refusal to do so stamps their conduct with political perfidy and dishonor, and may be regarded as a base betrayal of the just expectations of the country. Certain Tennessee Republicans recently held a meeting in this city at which speeches were made. Among others Hon. R. R. Butler is reported to have said that I had turned the Whig over to the support of Packer and Pendleton.

THE GENTLEMAN TO WHOM I SOLD MY INTEREST IN THE WHIG,

General Joseph A. Mabry, contributed liberally of means and efforts to the defeat of Andrew Johnson as a candidate for a seat in this body in his recent effort for election by the Tennessee Legislature. I meet this whole story about selling the Whig to the Democratic party by the following

"CARD,"

which appeared in the Knoxville Whig on the 24th of September last:

KNOXVILLE, September 23.

A. J. Ricks, of this city, recently sent a special dispatch to the Washington Chronicle, in which he alleged that I had disposed of the Knoxville Whig to "a prominent secessionist, formerly a postmaster of this city," and that after I had given assurance to the public that it would be continued as a Republican journal.

Last winter the Whig office and all belonging thereto passed into the hands of a stock company of seven gentlemen, all of them members of the Union League in this city. These seven persons owned the twelve shares, $1,000 a share, at which the concern was valued, and each member was allowed one vote per share for each share owned in the business management of the concern.

The editor, Dr. Pearne, employed by the company, is also a member of the Union League, and I take it upon myself to say is as sound a Republican as there is in or out of the State.

It is false that I sold any part of the office to "a prominent secessionist, formerly a postmaster of this city." Equally untrue is it that I assured the public that it would be continued as a Republican journal. What I did state was, in substance, that I had had assurance that the Whig would continue to be published as a Republican journal and as the supporter of Grant and his administration.

The sale of my two shares of the Whig stock a few weeks ago was purely a business transaction and had nothing to do with politics. The gentleman to whom I sold has been for several years a member of the Union League in this city, and as a delegate to the Chicago Convention supported the nomination of Grant and Colfax. He has probably given as much money, time and labor for the Republican party as any man in Tennessee.

The effort of Mr. Ricks to represent my sale of these two shares of my stock to this gentleman as a betrayal of the Whig party into the hands of secessionists must have originated in pure malice. This man Ricks is a northern dough-face, who, as the Knoxville correspondent of the New York Times, Cincinnati Commercial and Washington Chronicle, has fought the Radical State government, of Tennessee straight along through, charging especially through the Times that the judges whom I had appointed and commissioned were corrupt and incompetent. Yet, with the cringing sycophancy of a spaniel, he creeps after and bows and scrapes around those judges whom he has thus slandered, from the highest to the lowest court in the State. Indeed, since Ricks failed to smuggle himself into the pension agency in this city—a game that he tried last spring at Washington—he has looked at me and my acts through jaundiced spectacles, which produce a jaundiced yellowness upon all he sees.

In conclusion, had I furnished this late dispatch of Ricks's to the Chronicle with a knowledge of all the facts as Ricks professed, I should expect the public to look upon me as an unscrupulous liar and a malignant, mean man, wanting in the ingredients which go to make up a gentleman.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

This man to whom I refer is

THE TAIL END OF A COPPERHEAD LAW FIRM,

and he reflects their sentiments. The senior member of this firm, John Baxter, is the man who, in 1862, proposed to Jefferson Davis, through Landon C. Haynes, a Senator in the Richmond Congress, that if Davis would furnish him a million dollars he would go North and buy up the leading journals of the country to the support of the Southern confederacy and procure them to instigate riots and the burning of cities in the North. General Burnside captured Haynes' papers, including this proposition, and it was on exhibition at the provost marshal's office in Knoxville.

This shows his estimate of those journals through some of which he is now blackguarding me over the signature of this unscrupulous Bohemian. The senior member of this same law firm recently sold out the farm of the widow Harmon for services alleged to have been rendered by him at the trial of the widow Harmon's husband and son for bridge-burning, which resulted in their hanging.

This bridge burning was an act authorized and directed by the War Department of the United States, for which Harmon and his son lost their lives in 1861. A fellow-prisoner with them, I saw them led to their execution. It was the widow and mother of these men for whom Baxter's ineffectual services were rendered who was turned out of her house and home by this man, John Baxter. Yet these men now denounce me for betrayal of the Republican party!

I CLAIM TO HAVE FOUGHT THE BATTLES

of the Union straight through for forty years against nullification, disunion, secession and rebellion; thirty of those years as editor of one of the leading journals of Tennessee. I claim to have been driven by the rebels into the deep gorges and laurel thickets of the Smoky mountains, where the rebel cavalry hunted me as the huntsman pursues the wild beasts of the forest, with instructions from their commanding officer not to capture me alive. In a word, for my devotion to the cause of my country I have been "in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren, in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." After all this I do not propose at this late day to be read out of the Republican party by

A SELFISH PACK OF TENNESSEE POLITICIANS

of small caliber and less honesty, who have been on all sides of all questions, and whose connection with the Republican party has no stronger bond nor higher motive than the old time-honored seven principles of "the five barley loaves and two small fishes." Of this class of partisans I designate

STOKES AND BUTLER,

who have seen fit to denounce me as untrue to the great Republican party. Why, this same man, R. R. Butler, was doing rebel service in a rebel Legislature, and proposing to raise a regiment of rebel troops, while I was suffering in jail in Knoxville for my constancy to the cause of the Union! Is not he a beautiful pink of consistency to impeach my loyalty to the party that saved the country?

Lest it should be forgotten, I will say here and now that

THE WORST CLASS OF MEN

we have ever had in the South were men who came there before the war, married large estates or other plantations well stocked with negroes, and who then took slavery by inoculation. These men, to prove their devotion to the rebel confederacy, jumped higher and declaimed louder in favor of Southern rights and Abolition tyranny than some of the natives of the country. Some of them by some means found it convenient to get into the Federal army, and since the surrender of Lee they have cast their fortunes with the Conservatives, alias Democratic, alias rebel party, after the wealthier members of which for the sake of influence and gain, they crawl and cringe and sneak with as complete submission as ever spaniel fawned upon its chastising master. Such, I repeat, are the worst class of persons we have ever had in the South. I do not presume that they by themselves or through recreant dough-faced Republicans shall arraign my integrity as a member of the Republican party. If in any of my subsequent votes in this Chamber upon questions of reconstruction I may seem wanting in charity toward

OUR ERRING SOUTHERN BRETHREN,

the explanation will be this: I have not equal confidence in them all. Some of them I regard as high-minded, honorable gentlemen, whose word is to me as good as a bond; such men I can respect and have confidence toward. Yet very many—I was almost ready to say the great mass—of the leaders who brought in the rebellion and fought through the war to their utter defeat are, in my judgment, as deeply-rooted in hostility to the National Government as when, sword in hand, they fought to overthrow it. They now seek only for an opportunity to effect by the ballot and by legislation what they failed to accomplish by force of arms. Hence my action upon questions concerning reconstruction, while it may seem to savor of severity and hatred, will find explanation in that instinct of self-preservation which is the first law of nature.

With an insulting consciousness of the kind favor with which they would meet at court,

CERTAIN MALIGNANT REPUBLICANS FROM TENNESSEE

have gone to the President, either in person or through some of his Cabinet officers, and have disparaged the Senter Republicans in general and myself in particular. To those cowardly assaults I have made no reply, nor shall I except as contained in these remarks. I have not seen the President nor any member of the Cabinet since his election to the high office so worthily filled by him. Nor have I visited any of the Departments. I have asked fewer favors, as I believe, of this Administration, than any Republican member of this body, and as a consequence I have obtained fewer.

Nor shall I seek by personal, cringing appeals to the President or any of his subordinates to vindicate myself from the base-born assaults referred to. If my character, established by forty years of consistent public life, is not an ample vindication, my self-respect will not allow me to seek by dishonorable and unmanly method to defend it. Nor is it necessary to my defense that I should make other than these public statements.

Fortunately President Grant and those associated with him in the administration are gentlemen of too much discernment to be fooled by the ex parte tales of defeated, disappointed partisans. Without intending to trifle with the Senate or the country, I take this occasion to state that I have learned, through the public journals of Tennessee, that certain parties, in view of

MY EARLY AND HOPED-FOR DEMISE,

have already administered upon my political estate and have cast lots for my garments. I may or may not die before my Senatorial term expires. I commenced dying gradually on the 29th of August, 1865, and I have been dying in the same manner ever since, except that since the rebels drove me into the mountains and subjected me to the inhospitable rigors of a cheerless jail in winter the pace has been somewhat accelerated; yet my naturally vigorous constitution gives some promise that I shall live long enough to administer upon my own estate for some years to come.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN,

I shall not commit suicide to gratify those heirs expectant. Allow me to add in conclusion that I have no selfish or ambitious schemes to accomplish. I seek only the good of my constituents and the peace, honor, and glory of our great and growing country. Nor shall I under any circumstances be a candidate for office in Tennessee or elsewhere. If during the remainder of my civil term I may fulfill the just expectations of my friends I shall be content.

A WEDDING IN CANADA.

The Bridegroom Gets Drunk, and the "Best Man" Marries the Bride.

The Port Hope Canadian says that a couple residing in the rural districts, not far from town, were engaged to be married, and were "called" three times in one of the town churches. On the day appointed for the celebration of the ceremony which was to "make this twain one flesh," the happy couple came to town arrayed in all the glory of new store clothes, bringing with them a brother of the bridegroom, who was to officiate as "best man," and who, the result proved, was fully entitled to that character. Leaving the blushing damsel in charge of his brother, the intended husband adjourned to a bar-room to get "something hot" to cheer his spirits under the trying ordeal through which he was to pass. Here he met some friends, and amid the congratulations with which he was overwhelmed, partook of more than was necessary for the purpose of elevating his courage to the proper point, and soon became oblivious to all sublunary matters, wedding party, bride, prospective connubial bliss, and all. After waiting a reasonable time for his reappearance, his affianced and the rest of the party grew uneasy, and, finally, an expedition was organized to go in search of him. They discovered him in the tavern in a comatose condition, and reported that fact in the proper quarter. The bride bore up bravely under this trial, declaring that she did't care a cent, he was a good-for-nothing drunken wretch, and she was glad to get clear of him. Moreover, she was not going to be humbugged that way out of getting a husband; she came to town to be married, and married she was determined to be—to the first man that would take her. Rather than see the girl disappointed about a trifle like that, the brother who came to do the "best man," business, volunteered to be her victim himself. The bargain was soon made, and off he started for a license, returning in a short time, when they were married and started for home, leaving the other individual to enjoy his little spree as best he could. The affair has created no little talk and much merriment among those acquainted with the facts, and the intended husband is now having a rough time among the wags.

☞ A correspondent of the Leavenworth Bulletin, writing from the fort, says that as the gun for reveille and evening roll-call is fired each day, a dog belonging to the post, and known as "Artillery Jack," takes his position beside it, superintends the operation of loading and firing with the most assiduous attention, and, when the match is applied, leaps with a yelp through the smoke to catch the ball, which he firmly believes has been discharged. This he eagerly hunts for around the parade ground, and when disappointed, as, of course, he always is, he runs back to the gun, looks into the muzzle, hangs his head, and walks away, seeming puzzled and disgusted, but not hopeless.

☞ A Hottentot got up a painting of heaven. It was inclosed within a fence made of sausages, while the counter was occupied with a fountain playing pot-pie.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 19.

The Daughters of Rebecca attended the funeral of Mrs. French in a body yesterday.

Rev. Thomas S. Crow will deliver a lecture in his church, at 7 o'clock this evening, on the subject of temperance.

The scholars and teachers of Rose Hill Mission Society intend giving a festival about the first week after the holidays.

James Ferrier, Ticket Agent of the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line, returned yesterday from attendance at the Ticket Agents' Convention in Chicago.

The body of the late Lieut. J. K. Warden will not be buried in this vicinity, but will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment. The funeral services will be preached in the Wall-street Methodist Church, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by the Rev. John G. Chaffee.

Yesterday afternoon, near one o'clock, in the Barracks, while a squad of soldiers were engaged in dismounting a ten-pound Parrot gun, and at the time when private Wm. Eckert, company E, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, had his hand on the top of the gun, the breech of it fell on his hand and mashed it so badly that amputation may have to be resorted to.

The Lafayette Dispatch gives a flattering notice of Major Sparks, and puts forward his name for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. General Sparks is not a candidate for the position, but is willing to accept of any nomination the party may tender him, if it thinks the chances of victory in the coming contest will be increased thereby.

Every afternoon there is a squad of rude, noisy boys who gather in the hall of the postoffice while the Western mail is being opened, and are continually shoving each other about, shouting and kicking and committing numerous breaches of manners. The practice has become an intolerable nuisance to ladies and gentlemen who are in the mean time waiting for their letters.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 19.

There were but two burials in the Northern Cemetery last week.

The debate between Messrs. Sweeny and Pike, on the "Truth of Christianity," will be had in Salem February 1st.

Judge P. H. Jewett, during the sitting of the Common Pleas Court in Salem last week, granted a divorce to Jacob Arnold and Jemima Arnold, the former having admitted three adulteries, and the latter having been found guilty of one. The children were awarded to the mother.

Council convenes to-morrow night. It is probable that the N. A. and C. railroad question will come up again, as parties have telegraphed to the President and Directors of the road on the subject, and an answer is expected by to-morrow.

During the past week the County Clerk has issued marriage licenses as follows: Wm. J. Thurman to Nancy J. Thurman, Jacob Stoat to Mary Devine, Joseph Shearer to Mary Perkins, Jerry Washington to Susan Wedan, William H. Fields to Ann Davis, Adolph Marsin to Louisa Cook, Frederick Kaserner to Barbara Kaserner.

George H. Clark was arrested in the Commercial Hotel on Friday night on a charge of being a horse-thief, but subsequent investigation dispelled the charge. He is retained, however, for further developments, as a man named Sam'l Ward, residing at Twelve-mile switch, had bought Clark a $22 suit of clothes of the tailor, Herbet, on State street, on the faith of a note for $525 against parties in Indianapolis, which was deposited in the Merchants' National Bank. This, together with the fact that he deposited a note for $700 in the Commercial Hotel, lead to suspicion of fraud, as this was also signed by parties in Indianapolis. The prisoner therefore awaits further developments.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington

SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

No Change of Cars—Time Only Five Hours.

FARE $3.30 TO DENVER, RETURN OR REMAINING IN CINCINNATI.

No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.

Many Hours Quicker than Competing Routes

Leave.		Arrive.
5:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	12:00 night
3:00 P. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Express (Daily.)	12:20 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily except Saturday.)	6:00 A. M.
6:45 A. M.	Lexington Mail	[illegible]
2:30 P. M.	Lexington Express	[illegible]
1:30 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation	[illegible]

The 11:30 P. M. (Sunday) is the only train by any route by which passengers can make close connection with trunk lines leaving Cincinnati Sunday night.

Nov. 14, 1869. SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:00 A. M.	No. 1 Memph. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	No. 7 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
6:55 A.M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 11 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

7:00 A.M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 11 New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:30 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5 Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	No. 7 Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis	6:50 A. M. / 11:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The depots of all the railroads centering in Nashville, will be closed on Christmas.

During the month of November the receipts of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad were as follows: Passenger traffic, $55,121 75; freight, $76,128 14; making a total of $131,[illegible].

Another barge load of six cars was brought across the river yesterday by Capt. Dick Varble for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, making thirty cars the above road have received during the past week.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company recently purchased a locomotive in Boston, which arrived at Jeffersonville yesterday. The same company have also purchased twelve freight cars from the Ohio Falls Car works, and have contracted with Capt. Pink Varble to transport them on a barge to Fort Smith.

Two new and elegant parlor and drawing-room cars have recently been placed on the L. and N. railroad by Mr. E. H. Paine, Superintendent of the Rip Van Winkle line, named City of Louisville and City of Nashville, and cost about $8,500 each. They are about sixty feet long over all, and have a very superior truck, both for riding purposes and on account of safety, each truck having six wheels, making twelve wheels under the car, instead of the ordinary number of eight. These cars were built for Mr. Paine at the Ohio Falls Car-works, and are very strongly and substantially constructed, and finished in oiled walnut, relieved by ebony and gilt moldings, the metal trimmings, such as lamps, &c., being made in bronze to correspond with the finish of the car. The oil paintings in the ceiling and raised roof are the work of Mr. Lawrence, of New York. Each car has a vestibule at each entrance, so that when the conductor and other persons are passing in and out no rain, dust, or cold air can disturb the passenger, as the outer door is closed before the inside one is opened. Inside the car the floor is covered with the best of English Brussels carpet. In the center of the car is a drawing-room, in part of which and directly facing the entrance, is a handsome marble wash bowl backed by a large mirror, which conveniences are for the use of the car. The drawing-room itself is completed with genuine Wilton carpeting, and contains a safe, two large armed chairs, and card-table; also a separate wash-room for the exclusive use of the occupants of this room.

These cars are heated by two of E. N. Grant & Co.'s safety stoves, in which the fire is always put out in case of accident, for the base of the stove is a water tank, and has six pipes or openings from the tank into the bottom of the stove, so that, if the car should tip at any unusual angle, the water would rush from the tank into the stove and extinguish the fire. These cars will run for the present between this city and Nashville, leaving Louisville at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Mr. Williams will be found as conductor on the Nashville and Mr. Cole on the Louisville.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	12 M.
New Orleans	VIRGINIA	10 A. M.
Memphis	SAM. HALE	
St. Louis	KATE PUTNAM	
New Orleans	ANNA	
Nashville	LAWRENCE	

ARRIVALS—Dec. 18.

United States, Cin.	Ben. Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Blue Wing, Ky. River.
Tarascon, Henderson.	

DEPARTURES—Dec. 18.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Tarascon, Hend.	Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Armadillo, Ark. river.	Louisville, N. O.

The river has risen five inches since last report, with eight feet five inches in the canal and six feet five inches in the chute. There was not an arrival at this port yesterday outside the regular packets. The boats that were in port to leave yesterday were patronized liberally with freights.

The Sam. Hale will pass down for Memphis to-day.

The Kate Putnam, for Pittsburg, en route for St. Louis, is due this morning.

The Anna, from Cincinnati, bound for New Orleans, will pass down to-day.

The Lawrence, from Cincinnati, was due at the wharf this morning, en route for Nashville.

The Gen. Lytle, of the regular mail line packet, departs this evening at 3 o'clock for Cincinnati.

The Virginia, for New Orleans, will leave the Portland wharf at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Nellie Rogers will lighten to-day and come over the falls. She will go direct to Pittsburg.

The tow-boat Zebra was looked for yesterday from Marietta with three barges of produce bound for New Orleans.

A private dispatch from Captain Bigley, the veteran coal dealer, telegraphs Captain Pink Varble to secure pilots for below.

Some enterprising contractor has a barge at the river loaded with unscreened gravel, which he is dumping for future use on a vacant lot near Sixth street.

The tug Neville is hard at work in the endeavor to locate the crib barge for span 19 of the bridge in its proper place. It is proving a difficult operation, but will no doubt be successful.

We are sorry to learn that part of the coal towed from Cannelton by Capt. Bill Varble, grounded on Sand Island, creeled over and the coal slipped in the river. Loss, $600.

The Carrollton wharf is to be let to the highest bidder, for a term of five years, next Friday. The rates of wharfage are to be diminished.

The new boat just completed at this port, Big Sunflower, Capt. Stephens, will leave from the city wharf on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 5 P. M.

The navy tug Mignonette, now out on dry dock at Cairo, is being nearly rebuilt entirely, and the job will prove a long one. Her timbers and planking were badly decayed.

The steamer Rebecca, wrecked by striking the Parkersburg bridge, is lying just below the south pier badly wrecked, and will most likely be a total loss.

Rates of freight from Cincinnati to Nashville are 35 cents per cwt on pound freights; 60 cents per barrel on flour; 50 cents per barrel on apples, onions and potatoes, and 90 cents per barrel on beef and pork.

The steamer United States, of the mail line, departed for Cincinnati at 4 P. M. yesterday with a big trip, consisting in part of one thousand head of hogs, three hundred bales of cotton, and as much miscellaneous freight as she could carry.

The Leclaire, Capt. Milt. Akin, did not leave as advertised yesterday evening on account of shippers not having their freight on the levee in time for her to get over the falls before dark. She will leave positively for Tennessee river this morning at 8 o'clock.

The new side-wheel steamer Henry Tete, Capt. Dal. Fores, did not raise steam yesterday, as expected, but will to-day. Monday she will come over the falls and land at the city wharf, ready to receive freight for New Orleans and intermediate points. She will leave on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 5 P. M.

The Madison Courier of yesterday says: "Our genial and good-looking friend Captain Henry B. Williams, familiarly known as 'Chick,' 'went and done it' last night. Hen. led to the altar one of Madison's fair daughters, in the person of Miss Mattie A. Monroe, a daughter of 'old reliable express Billy.' The bride and groom left on the Gen. Buell last night, on their way to New Orleans. They have our best wishes. Since the ice has been broken, we may expect several other young steamboatmen to follow suit; and we would say to Fenton, Mullen, Harrigan and Crugar, 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

Advices from Memphis report that the Luminary, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, with a large cargo of flour, grain and miscellaneous freight, struck a bar or snag, yesterday morning, two miles below Helena, knocking a huge hole in her side, causing her to fill rapidly. She was at once headed for shore, and run aground. When she struck the bank her lower deck was under water. The freight was carried ashore, pumps set at work, and the hole patched in her side, after which the freight was reshipped and the boat started for Vicksburg, where she will protest.

The N. O. Times of the 16th says: "We are having cool and delightful weather, as yesterday turned out like that of its predecessor. Business on the levee still continues active, and shipments for the tributaries and the West are plentiful. We noticed several big trips leave yesterday, and, if we mistake not, more of the same will follow to-day. There seems to be no doubt existing regarding water in Red or Ouachita rivers, as we have had already enough of telegrams on the subject to fill a column. Several Red river packets leave to-day, while two are announced for Ouachita."

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th says: "We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday with one of our most particular friends, Mr. Geo. A. Williams, just arrived from Kentucky, where he has been for a short time. George has taken unto himself a wife, one of the fairest daughters of Kentucky, and we individually wish them a long life of happiness and prosperity. We would, in connection with Mr. Williams, inform our steamboat friends that he has placed at St. Joseph, La., one of the largest and best wharfboats on the river, and we would ask of them, as a personal favor to the writer of this article, to give George all he can do in the way of business. His long and honorable career as a clerk of our finest steamboats, is a sure guarantee that all business intrusted to him will be attended to in a strict business manner."

A gentleman who was a passenger on board the Rebecca at the time that she sunk opposite Parkersburg, writes as follows to the Wheeling Intelligencer, dated Parkersburg, 10th inst.: "As the excitement has passed away, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to review some of the particulars of the late steamboat disaster. As has been already stated, the Rebecca struck a stone barge anchored off to the left of pier No. 4 of the Parkersburg bridge, at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, December 7th. The barge was without a light, and loaded with two car-loads of stone. The night was dark and cloudy, with snow falling. The Rebecca struck with tremendous force her starboard forecastle, and is supposed to have completely demolished that part of her hull, the wreck at once turning, careening, floating, sinking; while the shock was so great as to notify all of immediate danger. Yet such was the rapidity with which the hull, deck and cabin filled that the most self-possessed and wide-awake had scarcely time to escape to the hurricane roof. The wreck went to the bottom in from two to three minutes, and at a distance of about two hundred yards below the piers, near the middle of the river, in about twenty-two or twenty-three feet of water.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1869.

There are a multitude of borrowers and but a very small supply of money on the market. It is needless to repeat that the amount of available funds is entirely inadequate to meet the wants of borrowers. The banks get from 10 to 12 per cent for all money which they lend. The latter rate preponderating, and street shavers discount at rates ranging from 15 to 20 per cent.

INFLATION.—Those who profess to know whereof they speak are of the opinion that Congress will do nothing to relieve the necessities of the country consequent upon the admitted fact that there is a scarcity of currency, so also that an increase is imperatively demanded by all departments of business.

The proposition to create free banks, it is believed, will be urged upon the attention of Congress, but as its success will interfere with the money monopolies of the East, and give many advantages to the West, a violent opposition may be expected. The New York Commercial List says:

Already, it is reported, several of the Congressmen, who have arrived at the Capital, urge the speedy passage of a law authorizing free banking, without any restriction as to locality or amount, based upon deposits of bonds, paying interest of four per cent., payable in gold. They claim that this is the only way in which the West and South can obtain the large increase of paper circulation necessary for the removal of crops and the development of resources. Free banking, after the resumption of specie payments would be right and proper enough, but now, while it would simply be a vicious species of inflation. That the West and South should be dissatisfied with their present banking facilities, is rather natural, since, of the $300,000,000 of legal tenders held by the National Banks thirty per cent. is in New York City and State, forty per cent. in the New England, fourteen per cent. in Pennsylvania, eighteen per cent. in the Western and Southwestern States, and seven per cent. in the border and Southern States, while the remaining nineteen per cent. is distributed elsewhere. The distribution of the National Bank currency is equally disproportionate, but this is no reason why the country should be inflicted with further inflation, which would only aggravate the very difficulties under which commerce and industry are at present laboring. In point of fact, what would be gained in quantity of paper money would be lost in quality or purchasing power, thus encouraging extravagant importations and discouraging exports, except gold-bearing bonds to be paid for at a future period. What the country really needs is an increase of the purchasing power of the currency, instead of increasing its volume.

EXCHANGE—Is dull and in much larger supply than is needed to meet the wants of trade; hence the price is weak at ⅛ to ¼ discount buying and par selling.

GOLD has fluctuated a good deal the past week. It opened on Monday at 123, and has been in a constant state of vacillation between that figure and 121, until yesterday, when it dropped as low as 120⅜, and to-day it touched 120, but closed this evening at 120⅛.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	120	121⅛
Silver halves and quarters	116½	
Silver dimes	115	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The New York market to-day was reported dull, with gold loans at 5 per cent, and sterling exchange 108¾@109⅛; as compared with yesterday we note a further decline in prices. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1861	117⅜@118⅜
Five-twenties, 1862	112⅝@113⅝
Five-twenties, 1864	110 @111
Five-twenties, 1865	110⅛@111⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	113 @114
Five-twenties, 1867	113⅛@114⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	113⅝@114⅝
Ten-forties	107⅛@108⅛
Cy 6's	107⅝@108⅝

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	118⅛	118⅜	118⅛	..	⅛
" '62	113⅛	113⅝	113⅛	..	⅜
" '64	112⅛	111⅝	111⅛	..	⅛
" '65	112⅛	112⅛	111⅛	..	⅛
New issue	114⅛	114⅛	114	..	⅛
" '67	115⅛	114⅝	114⅛	..	⅛
Coupons '68	115⅝	115⅛	114⅝	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	109⅛	109⅛	108⅛	..	⅛
Cy 6s	108⅛	108⅝	108⅛	..	⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are very much depressed because of the stringency in the money market. Bonds have suffered more than stocks from the fact that there are fewer of the latter forced on the market, and another depressing influence has been the recent issue of large numbers of the city's bonds which have been placed on the market at low rates.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	122	@124
National Bank, second	92	@ 95
National Bank, Planters'	93	@ 95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	92	@ 94
Bank of Louisville	63	@ 65
Merchants' Bank	115	@117
Commercial Bank	75	@ 77
Northern Bank	90	@ 92
Citizens' Bank	110	@111
People's Bank	102	@104
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	89	@ 90
Falls City Tobacco bank	95	@ 97
Masonic bank	101	@103
Security bank	111	@113
Louisville Insurance Company bank	113	@115
Farmers' bank	93	@ 94
Western Insurance Company bank	124	@125
German Insurance Company bank	105	@107
Gas Company stock	110	@112
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97	@ 98
L. & F. R. R. (common)	45	@ 47
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	96	@ 98
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	72	@ 72½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	79	@ 75
City for bounty, 6 per c.	75	@ 76
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c.	74	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	73	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c	74	@ 75
City for wharf, new, 6 per c.	77	@ 77½
City for wharf, old, 6 per c.	78	@ 75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	74	@ 79½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	74	@ 76
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	75	@ 76
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
" " second issue, 6 per c.	75	@ 77
" " third issue, 6 per c.	73	@ 75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	74	@ 76
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	95	@ 93
" " new 5 per c.	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	91	@ 92
" " new, 7 pr c.	79	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c.	84	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c.	92	@ 93
" " (L. B. br.) 7 per c.	89	@ 90
" " (L. E. br.) 7 per c.	92	@ 93
" " cons'd mort., 7 pr c.	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R. 7 per c.	83	@ 84½*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	95	@ 96*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	80	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E & P. R. R.	85	

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The downward tendency in the gold premium is exciting no little alarm in commercial circles. The rapid shrinkage of values, consequent upon this phase of financial affairs, has already been productive of disaster, and the probabilities of a panic are such as not to be disregarded by prudent business men. The New York Herald, in its issue some days since, says:

The decline in gold for the four years has been about twenty, or probably a trifle less, providing that a fall of one per cent. in gold is equal to the pulling down of commercial values an average of three per cent.; at which rate, with a fall in gold of ten during the month of December, the depression in dry goods values will be equal to thirty per cent., which would inevitably occasion numerous suspensions were it to occur at the business season, and will entail heavy losses as it is. If a depression of twenty-one per cent. in 1866 shook business sensibly—and a year of failures like 1866 has not occurred since the great 1857 crisis—it is apparent enough that a depression of thirty per cent. this month of December will occasion a larger number of suspensions than is compatible with the commercial interests of the country. On the other hand, there is no excess of goods in the market, as there was in 1866, 1867, and 1868, and hence the declension of gold need not affect values either so suddenly or so rapidly. Evidently the fall in prices will be fully equal to the fall in gold; but there are no causes at work, if commercial men keep cool, to cause it to exceed the fall in gold, and business men may, with prudent management, succeed in navigating the financial rapids obviously so near at hand without serious damage. The experiment on the part of the Government is unsafe and hazardous, but not necessarily ruinous; and, should it appear likely to prove so, can be discontinued at any time. There will be some fluctuation, of course; but, on the average, the premium on gold ought not to be lessened more than one per cent. per month, and cannot be lessened more without compatibility with commercial prosperity. In fact, the increased resources of the country from year to year should be permitted to absorb the premium gradually, and thus the return to convertibility would be brought about naturally and without undue disturbance of commercial values. Nor is it consistent with sound economy to disturb the balance between the cost of production and the market value of that production beyond the limit at which the two arms of the balance adjust themselves without friction. Suppose the cost of production to be 100, the cost of transportation being five, and the expense of rent and interest on money invested, with incidentals of expense in sale, five more. This realization of the jobber may be put at 125, which affords a profit of fifteen. To depress values beyond the absorption of this profit is to disturb violently the balance between commercial value in the market and the cost of production, and to put a stop to all manufacturing at the given rate of wages. Leaving a small margin of profit to jobbers, therefore, it is obvious that any depression of values exceeding ten per cent. during the interval of a season cannot but prove disastrous, and ordinarily six per cent. depression per season is all that can be ventured upon with safety. In 1866 a depression of twenty-one per cent. proved measurably disastrous; in 1857 a depression of nineteen per cent. involved an unusual number of failures; in 1868 business went on quietly under a depreciation of fourteen per cent. This year the average has been figured at eleven per cent., and up to October business was never healthier and more normal. Add to this ten per cent. for the month of December, and the aggregate will be found to equal the aggregate of 1866, with its long list of suspensions and daily extensions. In 1866, that the panic was averted was due mostly to the good sense of the commercial classes in refraining to force customers, when embarrassed, to suspend, in declining to invest speculatively, and in contracting credits judiciously. A similar policy would operate in a similar manner again; and no fears, therefore, need be entertained. A complete reconstruction of the monetary system will have to be entered upon before the periodical danger of panic can be obviated wholly; but, in the meantime, the commercial classes cannot afford a crisis, and will avert it as they have before, by the practical common sense of standing from under and letting the world move, even though it should insist upon moving the wrong way.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, as far as reported, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	156	250
Butter, bags	34	10
Bacon, casks	4	19
Bacon, lbs		10
Bagging, pcs	140	305
Bale Rope, coils		16
Cement, bbls		27
Cheese, pkgs	49	134
Candles, bxs	113	124
Coffee, bgs	51	477
Corn, bgs	1011	275
Coal, bush		32
Cotton, bales	1020	1005
Dried fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feathers, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fish, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	11	399
Furniture, pkgs	193	879
Hides, bbls	144	
Hay, bales	[illegible]	
Hogs, head	[illegible]	440
Horses, head	[illegible]	151
Iron, pig, tons	50	
Iron, steel, bars	794	1501
[illegible]	[illegible]	136
[illegible]	[illegible]	2012
[illegible]	80	124
[illegible]	378	24
Nails, kegs	47	41
Offal, sks	9	
Potatoes, bbls	8	108
Pork, mess, bbls	9	
Rags, bales	51	
Rice, casks	1	
Sugar, hhds	300	
Sugar, bxs and bbls	272	

[illegible]

Salt, bbls		11
Salt, sacks		
Tobacco, hhds		10
Tobacco, boxes		
Whisky, bbls		345
Wheat, sacks		
Wool, sacks		
Woodenware, pkgs		377

Louisville Hog Market.

The market during the past week has been uniformly steady, and receipts have been fully up to estimates made in the early part of the season; and, considering the very decided opinion that the hog crop would prove largely short, compared with last season, receipts at this point have so far proved clearly demonstrated that the short crop theory was not well founded, and that prices from the very first have ruled so high. Receipts since our last report by river and rail amount to 3,000 head. Prices to-day are lower, and butchers are disposed to make slight concessions. Light weight hogs are quoted at 9@9½c, while prime to choice grades are selling at 9¾@10c gross. Advices from all points indicate a declining market, and that prices are to rule lower is now very generally conceded.

It is somewhat difficult to state the actual number of hogs killed at this point during the season, as some of the packers are not inclined to give the figures. The number of hogs killed today, as reported, amount to 3,000 head, and the total killing for the season approximates 165,000 head, notwithstanding the stringency in the money market, we are confident that this season's business will equal that of 1868-'9, and may exceed it.

A correspondent, writing from St. Louis under date of the 15th, says:

In this city alone nearly or quite 200,000 hogs have already been slaughtered, although the papers only report about 130,000 up to the 11th. But two or three large firms are making to any extent, the balance holding off, thinking prices too high, and predicting a speedy and rapid decline. Up to this time there has been no falling off in the arrivals and they still continue to come. Accounts from interior points also show large increase in the number over last year, and already there is a perceptible weakness in the faith of the two or three large packers spoken of.

They were in the market early at high prices, and are now doing all they can to induce or sustain prices in order to get out. Nothing else will save them and they begin to realize the fact. The demand for the product does not keep pace with their expectations and they are forced to hold the meats in order that the supply may not be too sudden or great; but if the live material continues to arrive as it has been doing for the past two weeks, look out for a smash-up adown about the first of January. The article of pork has gone too high and the more discreet ones begin to see it. Farmers are feeding heavily the young stock and by March they will have a pretty respectable second crop ready for market.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market during the past week has been quiet with a light consumptive demand. Prices have ruled steady, and, considering the price of hogs, not too high; but evidently too high for buyers to purchase beyond immediate and pressing wants. The opinion prevails that present quotations cannot be maintained; in fact, the weakening has already commenced, and prices to-day are reported a shade lower.

MESS PORK—We have no transactions to report. Prices are steady at $31 00@31 50. Rump pork is steady at $25 00@25 50.

BACON—The market is quiet. We note light sales of clear sides at 18½c; clear rib at 18¼c, and shoulders at 15½c. Hams are held at 22½@23c.

BULK MEATS—The demand is only moderate. We note a sale of 16 casks of clear rib sides at 16¼c, shoulders at 12¼@12½c, and clear sides at 16¾c.

LARD—Is steady at 18¼@18½c for prime tierce and 20c for prime keg.

BEEF—Corned beef is in fair demand at $10 per half bbl. Beef tongues are steady at $2 per dozen.

PIGS' FEET—Are steady at $4 per keg and $8 per half barrel.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market streets, for the week ending Dec. 18, 1869:

Gray horse $46 00, black horse 35 00, bay horse 60 00, sorrel horse 12 50, blind mare 9 00, bay mare 38 00, black mare 19 00, black horse 32 50, gray mare 50 00, dun horse 45 00, bay horse 45 00, bay horse 50 00, sorrel horse 40 00, sorrel horse 70 00, brown mule 120 00, bay horse 35 50, sorrel mare 41 50, dun mare 61 00, sorrel horse 130 00, sorrel horse 75 00, black horse 63 00, sorrel horse 52 00, yellow mare 15 00, sorrel horse 20 00, black mare 77 50, brown horse 32 00, bay mare 66 50, bell horse 7 00, bay horse 22 00, gray mare 19 00, wagon 12 00, sorrel horse 69 50, sorrel mare 31 50, bay mare 19 50, and dun horse 31 50.

O. L. SMITH. R. T. STURGEON. R. S. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. nl4 3dtf

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104½ Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all long standing [illegible] Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this specialty than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 15,000 cases in Louisville. Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, speedily cured. FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—a positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1. Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential. Hours—8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. ☞ Pamphlet sent to any one free. fal3 dly

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1864, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
Louisville, Ky.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $8 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by SNEAD, BAYNE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JONES, R. R., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. 479 south side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 10 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—SAUNDERS & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. [illegible]

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Rolls-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 140 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 154 West Main street.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Nov. 14, 1869.]	Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	9:05 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Nash. & Southeastern Exp Mail	1:35 P. M.
6:55 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail	5:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	9:30 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

nl4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M., Chicago Express; 9:50 A. M., New York Express; 2:30 P. M. for all points north, east, and west; 11:00 P. M., New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 10 P. M.)

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 9:50 A. M. train run through to New York, via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change.

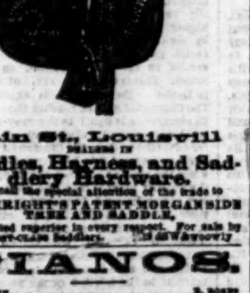
Through car will leave on 2:30 P. M. train on Sunday. Elegant sleeping cars on 11 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. Elegant sleeping cars on 2:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville, Willard's Hotel, and at the office, cor. Third and Main sts.

HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

May 2, 1869—ja25 dly

HARBISON & GATHRIGHT



Main St., Louisville

DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.

We call the special attention of the trade to GATHRIGHT'S PATENT MORGAN SIDE TREE AND SADDLE.

Warranted superior in every respect. For sale by ALL FIRST-CLASS Saddlers. [illegible]

PIANOS.

L. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will trade, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. [illegible]

HILL'S GOLD PEN

MANUFACTORY,

NO. 83 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Address S. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Theodore [illegible] against Thomas [illegible] } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit: [illegible]

[illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD. }

de5 d1d

Marshal's Sale.

Bernard Timmons against Robert T. Timmons, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following property, to-wit:

A lot of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the south side of the intersection of the second course of the turnpike and Preston street, commonly called Broadway, thence easterly along the south side of said street 198 feet to a stake for corner; thence southwardly and parallel to the east line of a triangular piece of land conveyed by George [illegible] to Bernard Timmons, Robert T. Timmons, and Mary Gaunt by deed dated May 15, 1866, to a corner at the intersection of the second course with a line drawn parallel to Preston street from a point on the line of said pike 210 feet southwardly of the beginning point; thence northwardly and parallel to Preston street to the line of said pike to a stake for corner; thence northwardly with said pike 210 feet to the beginning. The share of John W. Timmons one-fourth of the purchase money, after payment of the costs of this action and sale, shall not be paid by the purchaser when due, but shall remain unpaid, a lien on said lot, bearing interest until said John W. Timmons shall have become capable in law of receiving his share, or until a statutory guardian shall have been appointed for him, and shall have given bond as required by chapter 48, Revised Statutes of Kentucky. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de5 d1d

Marshal's Sale.

W. C. Hall, Executor, &c., against H. O'Neill. } In Chancery, No. 22,313.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, lying and being in the city of Louisville, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the south side of Market street 80 feet west of the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets; thence along the south side of Market street 17½ feet; thence at right angles southwardly 104 feet to an alley; thence eastwardly with said alley 17½ feet; thence northwardly 104 feet to the beginning, being the same conveyed by Hall & Harris to H. O'Neill by deed dated 18th April, 1866, and recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's office, deed book 134, page [illegible].

This sale is to be made to satisfy the note executed by H. O'Neill to Hall & Harris for the [illegible] day of April, 1866, due 18 months after June 8, 1866, with interest from June 8, 1866.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

Charles Johnson against Denton Johnson } In Chancery, No. 21,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1 of the [illegible] acre tract adjoining the mouth of Salt river, in Jefferson county, containing 185 acres, Alvarado tract, on the northeast and lying on the Ohio river, and which is bounded above the mouth of Salt river, and which is bounded [illegible] Johnson's old line; thence with the same N 86½ E 190 poles to a stake in a branch or ditch near a sugar tree (now down); thence S [illegible] E 40 poles to a stake in Bullitt's line; thence with the same [illegible] 50 poles to the river, and thence down the river to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

de13 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

Geo. W. Deane against H. H. Monroe, } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6, and 12 months, the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the south side of Market street, between Eighth and Ninth, beginning 26¼ feet west of said Eighth street, and fronting on Market street 26¼ feet by a depth of 104 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD. }

de13 3d

Marshal's Sale.

James C. Mulholland, &c., against John W. Sanderson. } In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, and 12 months, the following property, to-wit:

One acre of land in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at a stone marked S. H. on the other side; thence with the line of the tract above, and formerly owned by David L. Ward, 5 poles; thence at right angles parallel with the line of said tract and toward Beargrass creek 32 poles; thence northwardly 5 poles to said lower line, and with the same to the Ohio river and the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD. }

de13 d3

CITY ORDINANCES.

WHEREAS, The President and Directors of the "Kentucky River Navigation Company" have applied to the city of Louisville for a subscription in the capital stock of said company; and,

Whereas, the city of Louisville is interested in the navigation of the Kentucky river, and the opening of the navigation of said river to the coal and mineral regions, by its contiguity to said river, will greatly promote the industrial and material interests of said city; therefore,

ORDINANCE

For the Benefit of the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the Mayor of said city is authorized to subscribe, for and in the name of said city, [illegible] hundred (3,000) shares of the capital stock of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, of one hundred dollars each, to said navigation company in building locks and dams on the Kentucky river, to be known as the Three Forks.

SEC. 2. That the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars so subscribed is to be [illegible] in annual installments of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars; and, to provide for said payments, there shall be and is hereby levied on each one hundred dollars' worth of property in said city upon the assessments to be made by the City Assessor up to the 10th of January in the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, until the amount realized for taxes shall pay up the sum subscribed.

SEC. 3. The proceeds of such taxes as shall be levied for the aforementioned purpose shall be paid annually to the President and Directors of said Kentucky River Navigation Company; provided, however, the General Council may [illegible] said ad valorem tax whenever it shall appear by the assessment to be more than is required for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. That the said tax shall be collected by the same officers and in the same manner and with like damages, for non-payment, as other city taxes.

SEC. 5. The stock hereby authorized to be subscribed for shall be divided among the tax-payers of said city under this ordinance, in proportion to their respective taxes paid by each tax-payer, and the receipt of the collector or collecting officers of the city for taxes so paid shall be evidence, upon the presentation of which to the President of the Kentucky River Navigation Company, stocks shall be issued to the holder in amount of five hundred dollars, and certificates shall be issued for fractional shares, and upon which certificates scrip shall be issued for shares of the stock in the said Kentucky River Navigation Company.

SEC. 6. The certificate for fractional shares shall also be transferable by indorsement.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall not take effect unless, after publication as required by the city charter and amendments, it shall be approved by a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, the qualified voters of the city of Louisville voting in the affirmative, and upon condition that the Kentucky River Navigation Company shall agree with the Mayor to issue the stock as herein provided for and agree upon the terms and conditions for the payment of same.

SEC. 8. The President of the Kentucky River Navigation Company shall execute a bond, with good and sufficient security, to double the amount of the city's subscription, stipulating that the money so subscribed shall be truly and faithfully applied to the building of dams and locks on the Kentucky river, and to no other purpose.

SEC. 9. But the Mayor shall not make said subscription until he shall be convinced by evidence satisfactory to him that good and valid subscriptions have been made by responsible persons, corporations, or counties, for eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($850,000) of the stock of said company.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 10. The new work to be divided into five parts as to locks and dams, and the city of Louisville subscription shall be divided into five payments, each of thirty thousand dollars, each of these payments to be made when equivalent amount of the Engineer of the Kentucky River Navigation Company that the first [illegible] shall be completed, and so on until the whole of such amount of subscription shall be paid on completion of the work.

SEC. 11. The stock subscribed and provided for by this ordinance shall be represented in the Board of Directors of the Kentucky River Navigation Company by members in said Board of Directors of such [illegible] of stock herein provided for shall be appointed by the General Council [illegible] residents of the city of Louisville [illegible] and be appointed by the General Council [illegible].

SEC. 12. It is, in connection with the preceding section, a part of the conditions upon which the subscription shall be [illegible] shall be paid on completion of the work.

SEC. 13. This ordinance shall be submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of the city of Louisville on the first Saturday in January, 1870, [illegible] polls shall be opened as elections are [illegible]. If a majority of votes shall be cast in favor of the subscription, it shall be considered [illegible] notice of said election [illegible].

[illegible] DUDLEY, P. B. C. C.

A. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

W. F. BUCKNER, P. B. A.

OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.

Approved 9th day of December, 1869.

de13 dtd JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19 1869.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

	Close.	Arrive.
	P. M.	P. M.
[illegible]	9.00	7.00
[illegible]	9.00	7.00
[illegible]	9.00	7.00